Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 3.---NO. 23. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1847. WHOLE NO. 127.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
PRICE & FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.
$3 00 at the end of three months.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of ONE THOUSAND COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.
Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 10 A. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW COURT HOUSE, STUMP SOUND, and TOPSAIL MAIL, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 19, 1846 46-tf

JAMES I. BRYAN,
Commission Merchant,
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to
[30-tf] *HALL & ARMSTRONG.*

GILLESPIE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1815.

JOHN HALL,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
NORTH CAROLINA NAVAL STORES,
33 *GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.*
Jan. 8, 1847.—[17-3m

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

To the Riding and Travelling Community.

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO—Charriottee's, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.

Sept 18, 1846. G. C. H

Inspector of Naval Stores.

DUGALD A. LAMONT would respectfully inform the makers of Naval Stores that he was appointed an Inspector of these articles at the last term of New Hanover County Court. He would respectfully solicit from his friends and the community generally, a share of their patronage. He pledges himself that he will use the utmost dispatch in the transaction of all business entrusted to his care. He would also say that he will always be ready to render the seller any assistance in the disposal of produce.

Wilmington, May 15, 1846 35 tf

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 Yards above the Episcopal Church.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, May 8, 1846. 34-1

Positively selling off at Cost.

THE UNDERSIGNED, wishing to settle his business, offers his cheap and well selected stock of Goods AT COST, consisting of

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

such as Shawls, Bonnet Ribbons &c.; a great variety of all kinds of Hosiery; a splendid assortment of White Goods, such as Cambrics, Lawns, Mill. Book, and Swiss Jaconet and Rio Grande Muslin; a very nice assortment of Collars and Capes, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Mousseline de Lanes, Cashmeres, Oregon Plaid, Alpacas, Red & White Flannel, Net Shirts and Drawers, Cassimeres, Satinets, &c., &c., together with numerous other articles, all of which are offered for sale at COST, and no mistake about it. D. TELLER,

Jan. 29th, 1847. 20tf Market street.

Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables

are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.

DAVID THALLY.

N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated
September 26th, 1845. 2–12m

NEW CHEAP
CASH STORE,

FIRST DOOR IN R. W. BROWN'S NEW BUILDINGS, ON FRONT STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers beg eave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now opening a very large and general assortment of ***Dry Goods***, among which are,

Superfine Broad Cloths
Beaver and Pilot do
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres
Satinets and Kentucky Jeans
Bl'k Satin Cut Velvet and other Vestings
Canvass and Padding
8 4, 10-4 and 12-4 Bed Blankets, some very fine.
Negro blankets, a large supply
Red and white Flannel
Carpeting, a large supply
Bed Ticking and Apron checks
Irish Linen and Lawns
Cravats and Scarfs

Table and Bird Eye Diapers
8-4 brown Damask do
8-4 Damask table Cloths
Bleached & br shirtings and sheetings
Turkey Red cotton
Cross Creek Factory do
30 32 & 34 inch Umbrellas
A large supply of Looking Glasses
Coat, Pant & Vest Buttons Pearl do
Silk Twist and patent Thread
Silk and Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs
&c &c. &c.

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain black silks
Colered, plain & striped silks
Bombazines, a large supply
Graduated Robes
Tarleton do
Cashmere de Ecosse
Mouslin De Laines
Bl'k & colored Alpacas
Striped, plaid & fig'd do new style
820 pieces Calicoes, well assorted
1265 Shawls, some very fine
Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins

Plaid and striped Muslins
Jaconet and Cambric do
1200 Linen do hdkfs
Bonnet and cap Ribbon
Bl'k & col'd Lutestrings
Lace & Edgings, assort'd
Bl'k. and white English silk Hose
do raw do
do & col'd Cashmere do
White, brown and black cotton do
Ladies kid, silk and worsted Gloves and Mits, assorted
Men's Kid and Burlin Gloves

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices* for cash.

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 2, 1846. 3-y

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of New Hanover, Fall Term, 1846, will be sold at the Court House door in Wilmington on the 2d Monday in March next upon twelve months credit, with interest from the day of sale, 320 acres of land belonging to the minors of Wm. K. Devane. dec'd, lying between Black and South River, being the upper half of 640 acres, patented by John Anders in 1762, and adjoining the lands of James Murphy and others. Bond and security, approved by the undersigned, required of the purchaser.

T. D. MEARES, C M. E.
Wilmington, Jan. 22d, 1847. 19-6t

Saddle, Harness & Trunk
MANUFACTORY,

Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Porter & Blakeslee, and immediately opposite the Chronicle Office, where he is now opening a complete assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Martingales, Valises, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Collars, Whips, Spurs, Bits, &c. &c. &c. &c.

all of which will be warranted of good manufacture and materials, and will be sold low for

CASH.

Having LONG EXPERIENCE in the above business, he flatters himself that he will be able to render *full satisfaction* to those who may be disposed to patronize him.

It is his intention to keep no BOOKS but to adopt the CASH SYSTEM, by which means he will be able to furnish articles MUCH CHEAPER than they have heretofore been bought in this market.

☞Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice. JOHN J. CONOLEY.
July 31, 1846 46-1y

FIGS—1 case of 50 drums, superior Turkey. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

LONDON CLUB PORTER.—10 doz. Porter, in quart and 10 doz. do. in pint bottles. At HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

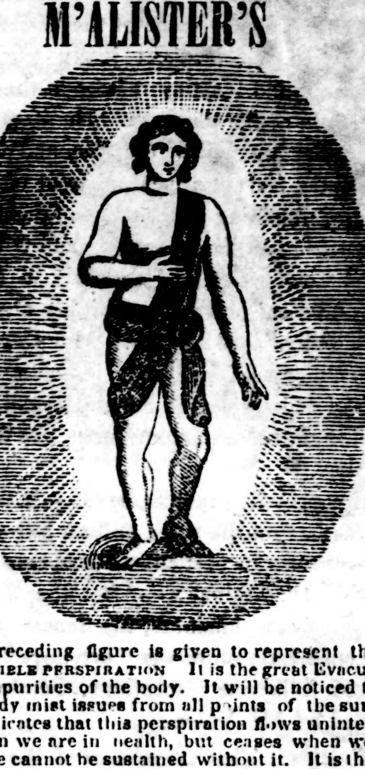
OILS.—Refined Whale Oil, best quality Lamp Oil, Castor Oil, &c. For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

MOLASSES—20 hhds. new crop Muscovado Molasses at wholesale or retail, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

LIQUORS.—25 bbls. Whiskey; 10 do. Old Monongahela do; 5 do. Rye, very fine; Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin; N. E. Rum; Apple Brandy; Malaga and Port Wine; Madeira, Sherry, and Claret Wines. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

HATS—Nutria, common fur, wool and tarpauling. For sale by R H STANTON & CO.

M'ALISTER'S
ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.



THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION It is the great Evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick.—Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity INSTANTLY. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, STEAMS, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, the Pholopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eights of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed. Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and all others, McAlister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibily, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and MULTITUDES of the POOR, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD."

HEAD ACHE. The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with like success.

OLD SORES.

That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is, because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies

RHEUMATISM. It removes almost immediately the inflamation & swelling, when the pain of course ceases

FEVERS. In all cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis has passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

IN SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINCY, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, BROKEN OR SORE BREAST, PILES, ALL CHEST DISEASES, such as ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, PAINS, also, SORE LIPS. CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DISEASES, and of the SPINE there is probably no medicine now so good—and as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE,

No man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens,—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmatives of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then. JAMES McALISTER & Co.

CAUTION.—"No Ointment will be genuine unless the names of JAMES McALISTER, or JAMES McALISTER & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon EVERY label."

Now we hereby offer a reward of $500 to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

The above Ointment is for sale in Wilmington, at the April 3d, 1846.-]30 CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Price 50 cts for the large, and 25 cts for the small bottles

Particular Notice.

THE Commissioners of the Town having determined on grading and otherwise improving the Burying Ground immediately adjoining the Episcopalians', have appointed the undersigned a Committee for that purpose. NOTICE, therefore, is hereby given to all persons having friends buried therein, or otherwise interested in the premises to come forward immediately and make arrangements with the Committee concerning bodies that mey have been deposited in the Ground—otherwise, after the grading is made, particular graves cannot be designated; and it will be impossible to lay off the ground with any reference to the promiscuous manner in which it has heretofore been occupied.

It is desirable to commence the grading as early as the 10th of February, and proposals are invited for that purpose.

J. BALLARD, } Committee.
P. W. FANNING, }
Jan. 29, 1647.—[20-tf

House and Lot For Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, at public auction, in the town of Clinton, Sampson county, on Tuesday of February Court, the large and commodious two story Dwelling House, situated on the main street of Clinton, and nearly oppotite to the Court House. Terms will be made known on day of sale. ISAAC BOYKIN.

Clinton, 29th Jan., 1847.—[20-3t

SALT—100 sacks Liverpool and 500 bushels Turk's Island. For sale by
Jan'y 22.] HOWARD & PEDEN.

BREAD—20 barrels Pilot and 20 do. Navy. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

BUCKWHEAT—50 bags, 50 boxes and 30 kegs hulled Buckwheat. For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

CHEESE.—50 boxes Cheese. At HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

FLOUR.—25 bbls. and 25 ½ bbls. Canal. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

JUST RECEIVED.

GROCERIES.
50 B's. Laguayra Coffee,
30 do Rio do
5 do Java do
5 Hhds. P. R. Sugar,
2 do St. Croix do
2 Boxes Loaf do
25 Hhds. Bacon Sides,
12 Brls. Mess Pork,
10 Hhds. Molasses,
40 Brls. and half Brls. Canal Flour.
12 Brls. N. C. Lard,
15 Boxes Soap,
15 do Candles,
6 do Tobacco,
2 Brls. Snuff,
60 Bags assorted Shot,
10 Kegs Powder,
60 Kegs assorted Nails,
1200 Bushels Salt,
Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.
Mat's Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, Spanish Br'n., Venetian Red, Annetta, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts Salaeratus.

HARDWARE.
COOPERS.
Stock Howells, Adzes, Bourd Axes, Jointer Irons, Croze, Compasses, Vices, Drawing Knives, Howelling Knives.
CARPENTERS.
Adzes, Squares, Hatchets, Broad Axes, Augers, Chissels, Gimblets. Cross Cut Saws, Knob, Plate, and Stock Locks, Pad do. Collin's & Simmons' Timber and Boxing Axes, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher do. Razors, Scissors, Sheep Sheers, Hinges & Screws, Round Shaves, Round Shave Files, Mill Saw do. Hand Saw do. Waffle & Wafer Irons, Shovels & Tongs, Rice and Weeding Hoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Log and Trace Chains, Rafting Gimblets, Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Horse Brushels, Shovels and Spades, Long Handle Shovels, Bed Chords, Hemp Rope, Shoe. Thr'd, Lamp Wick, and Plough Lines.

CROCKERY.
Plates, Cups & Saucers, Dishes, Bowls, Mugs, Pitchers, Basins, Eures, Steak Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pots, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, &c.

CASTINGS.
Pots, Ovens, Plain and Covered Spiders, Frying Pans, Stew Pans, Sauce Pans, And Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes.

HATS.
Fine Fur and Silk Hats, Pearl Sportsman do., Wool do., Youth and Men's Cloth and Sealet Caps, Children's Cloth and Velvet Caps.

SHOES.
A general assortment of Heavy and Kip Brogans and Boots, Ladies Seal, Morocco and Leather Shoes, Boots & Slippers.

Dry Goods.

atinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweed Cassimeres, Kerseys, Linseys, Red and White Flannels, Blue and Black Cloth, Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheeting, Russia and Birds Eye Diaper, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Canvas, Padding, Ginghams, Blue and White Cotton Drilling, Blue Striped Homespun, Mariner Shirting, *Texas Shirting*; a general assortment of Calicoes, Fine and Common Blankets, Silk and Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs, Blue Striped and Fancy Head do., White and Brown Linnen; a general assortment of Thread, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Combs, &c. &c.; together with numerous other articles, all of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, by HALL & ARMSTRONG.

Sept 18, 1846.

BREAD AND CRACKERS.—Pilot and Navy Bread, Soda, Lemon and Butter rackers. For sale by R. H. STANTON & CO.

OILS—Pure sperm, bleached whale, blackfish for machinery, Linseed, Olive and Castor, in quantities to suit purchasers, at STANTON & CO'S.

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE

LIME.

1200 CASKS fresh Thomaston Lime. for sale by
M29 36-tf] J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

LIQUORS AND WINES—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Bottled, on draught, and by the barrel, warranted of good quality, and for sale low at R H STANTON & CO's.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE REMOVAL & PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or habit of the system, viz:—

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure, or Imprudence in Life.—Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

THE VALUE of this preparation is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is not local in its operation, but general, extending through the whole system. It neutralizes the poisonous elements in the blood, and restores a healthy tone to the organs which generate that fluid. In scrofulous and all external disorders, the result is a rapid healing of the sores and pustules; in rheumatism, and other painful affections of the muscular fibre, a speedy removal of the pain, and in all cases, a renewal of strength, keeping pace with the retreat of the disease from the system. It is put up in a highly concentrated form for convenience and portability, & when diluted according to the directions, each bottle will make six times the quantity, equal to one quart, and is then superior in medicinal value to the various preparations bearing the name. The proprietors are almost daily receiving testimonials of the most respectable character, testifying to its great value as an active and curative medicine.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

NEWARK, N. J., March 12, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Mr. Oliver's child, of this place, was attacked with scrofula when two years old, which soon reduced her to a mere skeleton. The disease pervaded the whole system, and manifested itself in a malignant sores on the head, body and limbs. Different physicians in Newark, Belleville and New York, prescribed for her at various times, but finally gave up the case as perfectly hopeless. At last Mr. Oliver was induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and accordingly procured four bottles, which was sparingly administered, with many interruptions, yet with the most decided benefit. About two months ago I become acquainted with the circumstances of the case. The child, who is now aged four years, was one complete mass of disease, and incapable of using any of her limbs. Her body was swollen to nearly twice its natural size, the head, limbs, and body were almost entirely covered with large sores. She was unable to move, and would take no notice of any thing only to shrink from being touched even by her mother. The disease, at the same time, was equally severe inwardly, attended with bloody evacuations every few hours. They procured some more of the Sarsaparilla, and before she had taken one bottle she could slip down from the chair and creep across the room. She has now just finished taking the second bottle, and the sores are nearly all healed, the limbs are restored to their natural use, she is quite cheerful, and is fast improving in health.

Very respectfully yours, C. J. WANER,
Sec. of Youth's State Tem. Soc.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan. who has been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:

BAILEYSBURG, VA., Dec. 13th, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, & my throat is now well; I am free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend,

LOUISA R. BEVAN.

For farther particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. N. Y. Sold also by WM. SHAW, Wilmington; E. J. Hale, Fayetteville; I. Disosway, Newbern; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh, N. C.; E. B. Rothmaler, Georgetown, S. C.; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5

☞The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

SPERM CANDLES—4s, 5s, and 6s, a pure article. Soap, all kinds, by R H STANTON & CO.

MEDICAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Onslow county, that they have entered into co-partnership for the practice of Medicine, under the firm of LANGDON & COWAN. They will attend to the practice of the profession in all its branches. They have located themselves at Jacksonville, where they can always be found when not professionally engaged.

SAMUEL LANGDON,
WILLIAM D. COWAN.
June 5, 1846. 38-tf

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 '22-1y

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sendind their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th ult., his Negro boy BEN. He is about 17 years old; is well known about Wilmington; and formerly belonged to Dr. W. A. Berry, from whom the subscriber purchased him last spring. He is so well known about town, where he is believed to be lurking, that a more minute description is deemed unnecessary. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in the Wilmington Jail, or for his delivery to

DANIEL S. SANDERS.
November 6, 1846. 8tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his old customers, friends, and the public in general, for past favors, and trusts by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JESSE BOWDEN.
M1g1816. 26-1y

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE subscriber is agent, and has for sale, the following *PATENT MEDICINES*, to which the attention of the public is especially directed, as he warrants every article genuine.

Dr Swayne's Compound Syrup Wild Cherry,
Wistar's Balsam do.
Dr. Jaynes' Expectorant,
" " Carminative Balsam,
" " Vermifuge,
" " Hair Tonic,
" " Sanative Pills,
Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters,
Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparil- [la, &c.,
" Extract Cinchonine,
" " Buchu,
Sands' Sarsaparilla.
" Tetter Remedy,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Dr. Perry's Dead Shot Vermifuge,
Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters,
Dr. Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup,
Upham's Pile Electuary,
Henry's Magnesia, Leidy's Blood Pills,
Murray's fluid do. Gray's Ointment,
Lee's, Peter's, Beckwith's, Brandreth's, & Spen- [cer's Pills,
Dr. Thompson's Eye Water,
Cheesman's Arabian Balsam,
Taylor's Balsam Liverwort,
Swaim's and Indian Panacea,
Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture,
Scarpa's Acoustic Oil, a certain cure for deafness,
Allen's Vegetable Compound for Dyspepsia,
Harlem Oil, Pain Killer, British Oil, Bateman's Drops, &c. &c. WM. SHAW.
January 15, 1847.

Cheaper than Ever.
SPLENDID STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his numerous customers for their liberal patronage the few months past, and begs to inform them that he has just returned from the North with a large and complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, from the most extensive manufacturers, and most of which have been made to his special order, and warranted to be of a superior quality, and to give entire satisfaction.

He is also receiving, weekly, from the manufacturers, at low prices, all kinds of Boots and Shoes, that will, in point of beauty, durability and cheapness, eclipse all previous exhibitions; and as his stock is fresh and new, he can, with the utmost confidence, invite all to call and examine it, as he will sell at such prices as to make it the interest of all who want Boots and Shoes to give him a call.

He has also a large supply of Negro Brogans which he will sell cheap.

Boots and Shoes made to measure, in the latest style and best materials, and warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Also, repairing done at short notice, and in the neatest manner.

Lasts kept constantly on hand for sale. suitable for country work. CHAS. BLAKESLEE.

Successor to James Punderford, Market Street.
D25v3-15y

LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN THE
CAMPHINE LAMP.

B. MURPHY & Co., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and of the State, to their improvement in the Camphine Lamp, which warrants them in saying that for *half the money*, they will give *double the light* of any Oil or Lard Lamp yet invented. These Lamps are especially worthy the attention of Trustees of Churches, Halls, and of Public Buildings in general, that require to be well lit. They manufacture every variety of Lamp, and have some of beautiful workmanship for the Centre Table, varying in price from $1 50 to $6.

Specimens may be seen by calling at the Counting House of Mr. HENRY NUTT.

Wilmington, April 17, 1846. 31-12m

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned having been elected Inspectors of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the makers of Tar and Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

LARKINS & CORBETT,

for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.

Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.

☞Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs. WM. R. LARKINS.
JAS. L. CORBETT.
Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] 1846 28-1y

CLOTHING.—Jackets, Pantaloons, Vests, coarse Overcoats, flannel and cotton Shirts, knit Under Shirts and Drawers, Gurnsey Frocks, and the like at STANTON & CO's.

MYERS & BARNUM,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, &c. &c.

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to their *large and splendid assortment* now receiving at the old stand of C. MYERS, North side of Market street, which we offer at wholesale and retail, *cheaper than ever.*

Gent.'s Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, and Silk Hats,

of Beebee & Costar's and Leary's Fall Fashion for 1846, a splendid article, just received, and a "few more left of the same sort." Please call and examine them. Also, a very large assortment of

Men's, Boys', & Infants' Caps,

of the latest and most approved patterns. Gent.'s French soft Dress, Silk, Velvet, and Cloth Caps; Gent.'s French Guard do.: Blue and Black Spring Band, Palo Alto, Ringgold, Oregon, Oil Silk, Velveteen, Glazed Lawn, &c., &c.

Youths' and Boys' Caps

of every style and quality, from 12½ cents to $2,50. the largest assortment ever offered in this market, and at astonishing low prices. A beautiful article of Infants' *Cloth and Silk Velvet Caps*, to which we particularly call the attention of those wanting Caps for children. In fact, every article in our line we have a rich and full assortment, to which we respectfully call the attention of the Public, and warrant a genteel fit, and at Prices to suit the times.

MYERS & BARNUM.
Wilmington, Oct. 30, 1846. 7-tf

THE Subscriber would express his gratitude to his Friends and Customers, for their liberal patronage heretofore extended towards him in Wilmington. The same business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of MYERS & BARNUM, at the old stand.

C. MYERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Calf, kip and thick Boots; kip, seal and calf Shoes and Brogans; men s Slippers; women's lace Boots. do. Slippers. At STANTON & CO's.

SCOTCH ALE.—10 doz. Scotch Ale, in quart bottles, very fine. At HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

Mail Proposals.

Extract from the act of Congress of 3d March, 1845.

"SECTION 18. "*And be it further enacted.* That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, in all future lettings of contracts for the transportation of the mail, to let the same, in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation; nor shall any new contractor hereafter be required to purchase out, or take at a valuation, the stock or vehicles of any previous contractor for the same route."

☞Bidders will be careful to read the forms and instructions appended to this advertisement. They are requested to state, in their proposals, the mode by which they intend to convey the mail. Where the size and weight of the mails, or the speed called for in the schedules, shall require it, the contracts will be made for coach, steamboat, or railroad conveyance, as the case may be; and, consequently, such routes will be let to bids proposing such mode of conveyance. In all other cases the routes will be assigned to bids proposing the cheapest mode of transportation.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of July, 1847, to the 30th June, 1851, inclusive, in North Carolina, will be received at the contract office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 9, a. m., of the 10th March, 1847, (to be decided by the 1st day of April) on the routes and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

NORTH CAROLINA.

2801. From Raleigh, by Neuse, Forestville, Franklinton, Staunton, Henderson, Ridgeway, Macon Depot, and Littleton, to Gaston, 87 miles and back, daily.

Leave Raleigh daily at 1 p m, arrive at Gaston same days by 9½ p m.

Leave Gaston daily at 4½ a m, arrive at Raleigh same days by ½ p m.

Proposals for the transportation of the great northern and southern mails on this route, with the necessary expedition therefor, will also be considered.

2802. From Raleigh, by Pleasant Plains, Burn's Level, and Averysborough, to Fayetteville, 60 miles and back, daily.

Leave Raleigh every day at 2 p m, arrive at Fayetteville next day by 2 a m.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 11 p m, arrive at Raleigh next day by 11 a m.

Proposals for the transportation of the great northern and southern mails on this route at a speed of not less than 6 miles an hour will be considered.

2803. From Raleigh, by Eagle Rock, Wakefield, Stanhope, and Nashville, to Rocky Mount, 61 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Raleigh every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Rocky Mount same days by 10 p m.

Leave Rocky Mount every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh same days by 10 p m.

2804. From Raleigh, by Holly Springs, Haywood, Long Street, Rollin's Store, and Pocket, to Johnsonville, 72 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Johnsonville next day by 6 p m.

Leave Johnsonville every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh next day by 6 p m.

2805. From Raleigh, by Moringsville, Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Mason's Hall, Haw River, Albright's, and Allemance, to Greensborough, 86 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Raleigh every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Greensborough next days by 2 p m.

Leave Greensborough every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh next days by 6 a m.

Mount Ararat to be supplied three times a week, from Haw river.

2806. From Raleigh, by Kelvin Grove, Roger's Store, Fishdam, Stagville, Red Mountain, Daniel's Mills, and Van Hook's Store, to Roxborough, and return by Mount Tirza, Red Mountain, Round Hill, Stagville, and Flemington, to Raleigh, equal to 54 miles, once a week.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 3 p m, arrive at Roxborough next day by 7 p m.

Leave Roxborough every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh next day by 10 a m.

2807. From Raleigh, by Grove, Hackney's X Roads, Pittsborough, St. Lawrence, Marley's Mills, Ashborough, Carraway, Spencer, and Cotton Grove, to Salisbury, 119 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Raleigh every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Salisbury next days by 5 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Raleigh next days by 7 p m.

Terms for Advertising.

[illegible]

One square one insertion,	$1 00
do. do. 2 insertions,	1 25
do. do. 3 do.	1 50
do. do. 3 months, without change,	[illegible]
do. do. 6 do. do	[illegible]
do. do. 12 do. do	[illegible]
do. do. 6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
do. do 12 do. do.	20 00

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months.

☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞Office South East corner of Front and Princess streets, and opposite Bank of the State.

2808. From Raleigh, by Culley's Store, Smithfield, Boon Hill, and Waynesborough, to Goldsboro,' 51 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Raleigh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Goldsboro' same days by 9 p m.

Leave Goldsboro' every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Raleigh next days by 1 a m.

2809. From Fayetteville, by Davis's Springs, Randalsville, Montpelier, Laurel Hill, and Brightsville, S. C., to Cheraw, 72 miles and back, daily.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 3 a m, arrive at Cheraw same day by 10 p m.

Leave Cheraw every day at 3 a m, arrive at Fayetteville same day by 10 p m.

Proposals to embrace Bennetsville, in place of Brightsville, will be considered.

Proposals for the transportation of the great northern and southern mails on this route at a speed of not less than 6 miles an hour will be considered.

2810. From Fayetteville, by Little Rock, St. Paul's, Lumberton, Leesville, and Gaddysville, to Marion C. H., S. C., 75 miles & back, twice a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 a m, arrive at Marion C. H. next days by 12 m.

Leave Marion C. H. every Wednesday and Sunday at 1 p m, arrive at Fayetteville next days by 10 p m.

2811. From Fayetteville, by Pearson's Mills, Johnsonville, Crain's Creek, Caranish, Carthage, Peets, Caledonia, Oak Corner, Sugg's Bridge, Uharee, Lassitas, Hill's Store, Salem Church, Mount Lebanon and Healing Springs, to Salisbury, 120 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Carthage same day by 6 p m.

Leave Carthage every Monday at 7 a m, arrive at Salisbury next day by 6 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 8 a m, arrive at Carthage next day by 6 p m.

Leave Carthage every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Fayetteville same day by 6 p m.

2812. From Fayetteville, by Argyle, Solemn Grove, New Gilead, Clark's Mills, Macedonia, and Butler's Mills, to Lawrenceville, 72 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Lawrenceville next day by 5 p m.

Leave Lawrenceville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Fayetteville next day by 5 p m.

2813: From Fayetteville, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown Westbrook, and Robinsons, to Wilmington 86 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Wilmington next days by 12 m

Leave Wilmington every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Fayetteville next days by 8 p m

Proposals for twice a week service will be considered

2814: From Fayetteville, by Owensville, Clinton, and Springvale, to Warsaw, 49 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Fayetteville every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 6 p m, arrive at Warsaw next days by 8 a m

Leave Warsaw every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Fayetteville next days by 4 a m

2815: From Lumberton, by Philadelphus, Gillopolis, Cowper Hill, Stewartsville, Queensdale, and Alfordsville, to Lumberton, equal to 37 miles, once a week

Leave Lumberton every Wednesday at 6 a m, and return to Lumberton next day by 6 p m

2816: From Elizabethtown, by Big Swamp, Porter's Swamp, Fair Bluff, Gum Swamp, White Marsh, Whitesville, and Western Prong, to Elizabethtown, equal to 52 miles, once a week

Leave Elizabethtown every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Fair Bluff same day by 8 p m

Leave Fair Bluff every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Elizabethtown next day by 2 p m

2817: From Weldon, by Halifax, Enfield, Battleborough, Rocky Mount, Joyner's Depot, Tossnot Depot, Black creek, Nahunta, Goldsborough, Dudley, Faison's Depot, Warsaw, Strickland's Depot, Teacheys Depot, Washington Depot, Sill's creek, Wilmington and Smithville, to Charleston, S C 330 miles and back daily

From 15th March to 10th December in each year

Leave Weldon daily at 2½ a m, arrive at Charleston in 33 hours by 11½ a m

Leave Charleston daily at 3 p m, arrive at Weldon in 33 hours by 12 night

From 10th December to 15th March in each year

Leave Weldon daily at 10 p m, arrive at Charleston in 34 hours by 8 a m

Leave Charleston daily at 3 p m, arrive at Weldon next day by 11 p m

2818: From Weldon, by Westland, to Littleton, 25 miles and back once a week

Leave Weldon every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Littleton same day by 4 p m

Leave Littleton every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Weldon same day by 4 p m

2819: From Weldon, by Jackson, Rich Square, Britton's Store, Hotel, and Windsor, to Plymouth, 73 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Weldon every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Plymouth next days by 10 p m

Leave Plymouth every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Weldon next days by 12 m

2820: From Halifax, by Scotland Neck, Palmyra, Roanake, and Hamilton, to Williamston, 60 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Halifax every Sunday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Williamston next days by 4 p m

Leave Williamston every Tuesday and Saturdey at 6 a m, arrive at Halifax next days by 4 p m

2821: From Enfield, by Heathsville, Brinkleyville, Hill's Bridge, and Sycamore Alley, to Enfield, equal to 19 miles, once a week

Leave Enfield every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Enfield same day by 6 p m

Proposals for semi-weekly service will be considered

2822: From Rocky Mount, by Tarborough, Sparta, Falkland, Greenville, and Pactolus, to Washington, 68 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Rocky Mount every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Washington next days by 1 a m

Leave Washington every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Rocky Mount next days by 1 a m

2823: From Rocky Mount, by Hilliards town, Belford, and Louisburg, to Franklinton, 47 miles and back, three times a week to Louisburg, and six times a week the residue

Leave Rocky Mount every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Louisburg same days by 4 p m

Leave Louisburg every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 a m, arrive at Rocky Mount same days by 4 p m

Leave Louisburg every day (except Sunday) at 5 a m, arrive at Franklinton same days by 8 a m

Leave Franklinton every day (except Sunday) at 5 p m, arrive at Louisburg same days by 8 p m

[*Continued on fourth page.*]

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, February 19, 1847.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, Merchants' Exchange, New York, are our authorized agents, for this paper, in that city.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A meeting of the Democratic party of the County of New Hanover, will be held at the Court-House in Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 9th of March next, (Court week,) for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of calling a district convention, to nominate a candidate to represent this (the 7th) district in the next Congress. A full attendance of the party is respectfully requested.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

☞It will be seen from a communication of Mr. James I Bryan's, in to-day's paper, that he has announced himself as a candidate for Congress from this (the 7th,) District. It will also be seen that a meeting of the Democratic party of New Hanover county has been called on the same subject.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we shall support the claims of no man until the voice of the party in this District is fully known; and then the people's choice shall be our choice.

P. S. Since writing the above we have received a communication over the signature of Onslow on the same subject. The writer expresses the hope that Gen. McKay will again consent to be a candidate.

Departure of the Volunteers.—Captains Wilson and Duggan, and their two Companies of Volunteers from Edgecombe county, sailed from Smithville on Monday last, on board the schr. E. S. Powell. They are bound for Brazos Santiago, we understand. The greatest harmony prevailed amongst the volunteers. They have had a beautiful time so far, and may they all land in safety we humbly beseech. A more generous and noble hearted commander can't be found than Gen'l Wilson. We know him. His kindness and attention to his companions-in-arms, has endeared him to every volunteer in the whole regiment. His gentlemanly deportment has gained for him a vast multitude of friends during the short time he has been in this place and at Smithville. He carries with him the well wishes of *all*. May he live to fight the battles of his country and return to his native soil, renowned with glory and honor, is the fervent prayer of his friends. He is gone—but we hope to return once more.

With Capt. Duggan we have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, but from what we have heard of him, he is a high-minded and honorable gentleman—brave and magnanimous—courteous in his manners and kind to his men. If he should come in contact with the enemy, he will not disgrace the post he fills. Success attend him and his men in all the trials they may encounter.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

We stated in our last that there was but six full Companies at Smithville. This was a mistake. There were at that time seven full Companies and two *detachments*, and since then the Yancey Company, not full, has arrived, which has been united with the two Companies alluded to above. There are now nine full Companies, including the two from Edgecombe, which have already sailed. This leaves the Regiment short one Company. We have not been able to ascertain how the Companies *letter*. In our next we shall be able to state all the particulars. In the meantime, we will state that two more vessels have been chartered, and the balance of the Regiment, or rather the other seven Companies, now at Smithville, will sail in the course of a few days.

The Yancey Volunteers.—Capt. Blalock, and fifty-three hardy sons of Yancey county, arrived here on Sunday evening last, on board the steamer Wm. B. Meares, from Fayetteville. We have not been able to procure the names of the officers of the Company. The Company has been mustered into service as a detachment, and they are now in camp with the other volunteers, at, or near, Smithville.

Chaplain to the Regiment.—We understand that the Rev. A. J. Battle was, on Sunday last, elected Chaplain of the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers. Mr. Battle is of the Baptist denomination of Christians.

GAGGING OF THE PRESS.

We have for the last few days witnessed with surprise the proceedings of Congress with regard to the Editors of the Union. It appears that the reporters of that paper had used the words *Bah* and *Oh*, too often in their reports of the proceedings of the House, to suit the taste of some of its members, and a Committee of five was appointed to investigate the matter, and a resolution was introduced in that body to expel the editor and reporters from the House. There were, however, only eleven votes for, and one hundred and thirty-eight against, the expulsion of the editor and his reporters. Thus the matter ended in the House of Representatives, much to the credit of that branch of Congress. But the spirit of revenge did not stop here. The editor of the Union must be hunted down because he has the independence to speak out his sentiments and feelings for his country and the executive. He admitted into his paper on the 9th, a communication lecturing the Senate for its tardiness in granting the necessary appropriations for bringing the war to a close. The "honorable" Senator from Florida, [Mr. Yulee,] considered it "a public libel upon the character of the Senate of the United States," and forthwith offers a resolutions for the expulsion of the editor of the Union from a seat in the Senate chamber. This uncalled for proceeding was under discussion some two or three days before it was disposed of. Thus wasting the time of the session in useless debate, to gratify the whims of Mr. Yulee. We are not surprised at any attempt the Federal party might make to restrict the freedom of the press, but when a member of Congress, who numbers himself with the Democratic party, rises in his place in the Senate chamber to take away the rights guaranteed to the press, we are inclined to the opinion that that man's Democracy is not as deeply seated as it should be—we are disposed to believe he is not *pure*. But we are utterly astonished to find that the resolution actually passed the Senate, by a vote of 27 to 21. We know not who voted for the resolution—for we have not received the vote as the names have been recorded. We do not care to know them—they may all be Democrats for what we know; but one thing appears quite plain to our mind, and that is, neither the "honorable" gentleman who introduced the resolutions, nor those who voted for them, have gained any credit for themselves. The people of these United States will not tamely submit to such conduct. The freedom of the press is not thus to be trampled in the dust, and those who aided in the expulsion of the Editor of the Union from the Senate chamber, will bitterly lament the day they were so foolish as to countenance such proceedings. We, for one, are determined, on all occasions, to speak our sentiments, let them offend who they may; and in the language of the Editor of the Union, previous to his expulsion:—"We will stand up for the liberty of the press, let it be assailed from whatever quarter it may; and in that spirit we nail our flag to the mast, to stand or fall in the cause. We will publish whatever we please, whether it is written by ourselves or written by others."

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

Presuming our readers desirous to know Mr. Calhoun's views on the Mexican war, we intended to have given his speech on this subject in this number of the Journal, but find it impossible to do so. We, however, find room for the following synopsis, taken from the Baltimore American. Having read the speech itself, we find the synopsis below to be correct in the principal bearings of the speech. The Editor of the Journal being absent from town, we shall not offer one word of comment on the course of Mr. Calhoun, in to-day's Journal. On the Editor's return, he will speak as he sees proper:—

The Three Million Bill was taken up, and Mr. Calhoun commenced his remarks. He said that never since our country has been upon the stage of action have we been placed in a more critical position. We were in the midst of a war, and there was also a question of great domestic inquietude. He hoped there would be the fullest discussion upon both topics before the close of the session, short as it was. The important question was how should this war be prosecuted? There were two ways—the one to push on in a hostile country, and the other to take a defensive position. Which was best?

Mr. C. said it was a grave question, and one to which he had given his most deliberate attention. His judgment was that the defensive position was the best; the best to bring the war to a certain and successful end. This would result in most economy, and most honor. If he rightfully understood the objects of the war, this was consistent. The causes for which this war was commenced were three:

To repel invasion.
To establish the Rio Grande as a boundary.
To secure indemnity due to our citizens.

The two first were first considered.

The President did not ask Congress to declare war. He asked Congress to recognize the existence of the war, and he assumed that there was invasion because the Mexicans had crossed the Rio del Norte.

The President and Congress had regarded the primary objects of the war the establishment of boundary. Congress has avowed no other object than this. Being in the war, however, it was recommended that it be prosecuted for the payment of our claims.

The two objects of the war had been maintained. Invasion repelled, the Rio Grande secured, and we could safely act upon the defensive.

Mr. Calhoun went on to state what the character of the defence should be. It ought to be near our supplies—in proximity to our country, convenient, &c. Towards Mexico we ought to be most liberal, not only because she was our neighbor and sister republic, but a great power upon our Continent.

More than this, Mexico was one of the greatest problems connected without our foreign relations. There was a mysterious connection between her and us. She was as forbidden fruit. The day of her death would be almost the end of our political existence. Her independence, her capacity, her greatness, should be esteemed by us as next in importance to our own.

Mr. Calhoun defined what he thought a good boundary defence. Beginning at the mouth of Del Norte, continue to Pass del Norte, and then due west to the Gulf of California, and it would strike the head of the Gulf.

This he would defend. It would give us the Rio Grande from its mouth to its source, and he had consulted military men, who said that three forts and four regiments would be sufficient for all purposes, as follows:

One fort at the mouth of the Del Norte.
One near Camargo.
One at Pass Del Norte.

From the waters which separate the Del Norte from those entering the Gulf of California one more might be placed.

Hence five regiments and a small Naval force, one consistent with our Naval Peace establishment, could successfully defend the boundary.

This country was of little importance to Mexico, but of great importance to us. It had only 100,000 people, and these were spread over 600,000 square miles. An open uninhabited country was the best for us; we wanted space for our population which doubled once in twenty-three years. It would be eighty millions in forty-six years. This country (New Mexico) was remote from Mexico, farther from her than from Washington. For the first time the savages were making their great inroads upon the Europeans. This was not because the Spaniards were not brave, but because they were disarmed by the Federal authorities of Mexico.

This country he would recommend to be held not as absolute, but as subject to negotiation; and so he would say to Mexico. He would deal with her liberally and do so from the first. Until such peace should be made, he would hold all the ports in Mexico which could be held without too great a sacrifice of men and money. He would impose a low rate of duty, not exceeding ten per cent, and this would yield sufficient revenue to ensure the payment of the defence, which would not cost more than between two and three millions of dollars.

The effect of this policy would be no more taxes, a reduction of fifteen millions, and the great measures which he and his friends (free trade) held so much at heart, saved.

He did not think that Mexico would hold out under such a state of fact. She would see that we were resolute, and yet meaning her no harm. She was now maddened, excited, bold and determined. Under a different policy she would see an honorable peace ahead. Supposing this not to be the case, we should not suffer. We should have war without the cost, and without hazard of any kind.

Mr. Calhoun went on to show his opposition to an offensive war. He was opposed to it because there was no certainty that it would end the war, and if it did it would lose us, men, money and national reputation. The real and true object of carrying on such a war, we were told, was not conquest, and we might so presume because in the defensive line he had marked out it was not avowed. To conquer peace was to make war, and how could peace be obtained but by treaty? A treaty was our object, not a treaty that would suit Mexico, but one that would suit us.

The object, Mr. C. said, would be to compel Mexico to say that was ours which we claimed. A most vigorous war could do no more than this, and if we could reach the city of Mexico this very campaign, would it be worth while? It would take 70,000 men, and forty millions of dollars, and what then should we gain by compelling Mexico to make peace in her own home? It would cost 15,000 men, and all this money, and all to make Mexico acknowledge that to be ours which we already held to be ours.

Mr. C. appealed to the humanity of men if such a sacrifice could be made. But this only touched the shell of the case. There was no certainty that we could reach the city of Mexico, and going there the presumption was that we meant to despoil the country, or a portion of it, larger than all the land between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains. And how could we hold this country in an offensive war? It would take still more men and a still greater sacrifice of life.

Mr. C. said the natural obstacles were many. There was the hot country very extended, and eight months, and not unfrequently ten months, were most unhealthy. March was a doubtful month. April an unhealthy month. Had we now force enough to march to Mexico encountering the vomito? If we could not, Mexico would be encouraged; and if we got to Mexico who had we to deal with? A proud and an obstinate people—full of delay, renowned for their disposition to hold out.

Mr. C. said if we failed there would be a third campaign, and if we had a third campaign, could we raise the men and money? and if we went on we should have a guerilla war like that between France and Algeria—between Russia and the Caucassus. The spirit of volunteering was now gone—men were returning sickly and diseased. It would be necessary to recruit 20,000 men. Could we raise them, and if we could whence would come the money to pay them?

Many of the States were oppressed with onerous debts, and could not bear additional taxation. And if the taxes could be raised, was there any thing like zeal and unanimity in carrying on the war? There were many who believed the war could have been avoided, and ought to be avoided. Many believed it unconstitutional and unjust. Many believed it ought to be ended, and not to be prosecuted further. He would like to give his opinion upon all those topics, but could not consistently now.

But there was another tremendous question remaining, to whom should this territory belong if we obtained it? The North had come to the conclusion that there should be no slavery there. If this was a feeling in the free States, with how much force did it come home to the people of the slave States? Sternness would be met with sternness, and he could assure gentlemen of that. But he would go into this subject, further.

Mr. C. said he only alluded to it to show that there could be no unanimity in such a war, and if the South should see the subject in this light, there would not be one man here in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. There had been sixteen campaigns in Africa, many in Russia—but the war continued with us, and would be with us if we were not wise.

Mr. C. asked how many campaigns should we be compelled to have with a powerful Priesthood in Mexico and great natural obstacles? All our efforts would be to carry on a war to get that which we now hold. Go on, and you will sacrifice a hundred thousand valuable lives, and spend three hundred millions of money. Free trade would also be destroyed Nor could the people of Mexico be annexed to us. They were not homogeneous. They were unlike us, and men would hereafter regret it to the longest day of their lives.

He should vote against the amendment of the Senator from Michigan, and reserve himself for other questions hereafter.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens of the
7th Congeessional District:

At the earnest request of experienced men of the Democratic party, I have consented to become a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the United States. In connection with this announcement, I deem it proper to make a few remarks explanatory of my views.

My political views have been too well known to require a lengthened review of them on the present occasion. At a very early period of my life I became attached to Democratic principles, and in maturer years my confidence in them is undiminished. Nor have I lost a favorable opportunity of defending them to the best of my ability. I shall content myself by referring to one of these principles, at present, namely: the right of instruction. I refer to this particularly, because so bitterly assailed by the opposition, and perhaps not properly appreciated or understood by many Republicans. I regard the doctrine as inseparable with republicanism. The people are the depository of power, and the Representative is their agent, bound by their will and the constitution to promote the national welfare. In doing this, should a difference of opinion arise between the Representative and his constituents, the decision should be with the latter. A public servant that denies this position arrogates to himself to know more, and have a larger interest at stake, than the thousands that elect him. He places the creature above the creator, and sustains an assumption contrary to the genius of our institutions. In monarchial governments the King has the power and the ministers and people alike have to do his bidding. In republics the matter is reversed, the people are the sovereigns, and the agent or representative is consequently bound to abide their instructions.

Economy is as necessary in government expenditures, to prevent discontent, suffering and oppression, as it is in promoting family and individual prosperity. Extravagance is the bane of republics. When once it takes hold on our national councils, it is hard to predict where its voluptuous career will end. The signs with our infant republic is already portentious, and retrenchment is loudly called for in the civil, military, diplomatic, and other expenses of the government. If honored with your suffrages, my attention shall be directed to this subject.

My only motive in appearing before you is a desire to be useful to my country. The honor connected with the station depends on the conduct—the representative is morally bound to qualify himself for usefulness—indifference and selfishness is inexcusable, and will, sooner or later, meet its due reprobation. To serve my country faithfully, I shall consider my highest honor. To be instrumental in giving strength and permanency to our institutions, my lasting reward.

It is now confidently believed Gen. McKay will decline a re-election. He has held the post over twelve years, a part of the time rather reluctantly, and I think he is too much of a Republican to continue longer.

As I purpose meeting you at the approaching Superior Courts, in the several counties composing the district, I close by soliciting your suffrage and influence, and with the promise that I will there embrace in my discussion a larger number of subjects, and define my views more minutely than I can in a paper of this kind.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JAMES I. BRYAN.
Wilmington, Feb. 17, 1847.

For the Journal.

Mr. Fulton:—The time is fast approaching for the Republican party to bring out a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress. I have seen no public demonstration from our present incumbent, Gen. McKay, on the subject; but from the position he occupies in the House of Representatives, I, as one of his constituents, should be loth to part with his valuable services. For the welfare of the party, and the honor of the State, I fervently hope that he will again consent to serve his constituents. It is well known that he commands unbounded influence in the House; and as I have seen no action taken by any of the counties in this district, I would suggest to them the propriety of calling primary meetings on the subject immediately. If you think the forgoing worthy of attention, you will please give it a place in your paper.

Feb. 16th, 1847. ONSLOW.

LINES WRITTEN ON THE DEATH OF LIEUT. PETER SCALES.

BY A WILMINGTON VOLUNTEER.

Where is he now? does Death's cold hand
Crop fairest flowers from our land?
Yes! wanton death spares age and care,
To strike the lovely and the fair.

Where is he now? his spirit's fled
To the cold regions of the dead:
We lowly bend and humbly kiss the rod,
And not to earth resign him, but to God.

He's gone—gone—gone—we must submit—
His blessed memory cherish yet;
And whilst his body is under sod,
His soul, we trust, is with its God.

Camp near Smithville, Feb. 14, 1847.

Written for the Wilmington Journal.

THE MAID OF GOSHEN.

Near Goshen, where the lands are low,
And liable to overflow,
The last place that you'd go to seek
For rosy tints in woman's cheek,
There dwells a Maid, both fresh and fair,
With hazel eyes and dark brown hair,
And snowy neck and ruby lip,
Her form and mien I'd rather skip.
'Tis a melancholy pleasure,
To sum up departed treasure:
I thought her mine a little while,
But woman's ways are full of guile—
She never knit her pretty brow
Before I told my love, but now
She either turns her eyes away,
Or looks like a December day—
Though may-be, ere another moon,
She'll smile again like rosy June—
But if her frowns must be my lot,
Past kindness ne'er shall be forgot.

Duplin County, Feb. 14th, 1847.

CONGRESS.

Below will be found a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress as late as we have received dates, up to going to press, all of which we compile from the Union's reports:—

Feb. 9th.—Senate.—The morning business having been disposed of, the Senate took up the special order for to-day—the three million bill;—Mr. Calhoun being enlitled to the floor, arose and addressed the Senate in a speech of about one hour.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Douglass, after alluding to statements made by the Reporter of the Union, in the report of the proceedings of the House on the 6th, which was considered by Mr. D., to be derogatory to the character of the House, and upon which a committee had been raised to investigate the matter, moved that the reporter be expelled, as he (the Reporter) had assumed the responsibility of the report, of which the honorable gentleman complained. The vote for expelling the Reporter was taken and resulted in 11 yeas and 131 nays. So the Reporter of the Union was not only not expelled, but his report of which Mr. Douglass complained, was sustained as being correct. [The objectionable portion of the report was the word *Bah*, used frequently by gentlemen of the House while on a constitutional question as to the right of Mr. Thos. W. Newton, from Arkansas, taking the seat to which he had been elected, to supply the vacancy declared by the legislature of Arkansas to exist in the representation in the House of Representatives of the United States from that State, in consequence of the acceptance by Hon. Archibald Yell of a commission in the volunteer forces of the United States, and departure under said commission to the seat of war.]

Feb. 10th.—Senate.—In the Senate to-day, after the disposal of the morning business, the three million bill was taken up, and Mr. Cass addressed the the Senate at length in an exposition of his views upon the important subject under consideration. An incidental debate followed; after which Mr. Corwin obtained the floor, with a view of addressing the Senate to-morrow, and the bill was, on his motion, informally passed over. The committee of conference on the ten regiment bill, then made a report, which, after some debate, was concurred in, and the Senate adjourned. [The report of the committee of conference on the ten regiment bill having been concurred in by both houses, and the bill having received the President's signature, has become a law. It will be found in the Journal of to-day, under the official head.]

House of Representatives.—The House was occupied, as in committee of the Whole, in the consideration and discussion of the three million bill. Messrs. Kaufman, Foote, Brinkerhoff, Parish, Wood, and Niven addressed the committee.

Feb. 11th.—Senate.—The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Reporter of the Union, assuming the responsibility of the report of the proceedings of the Senate of the 8th inst., upon the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the bill to raise for a limited time an additional military force and for other purposes. After the disposal of the morning business, the question came up on the appeal of the Senator from N. Carolina, [Mr. Badger,] from the decision of the presiding officer, [which had been postponed from yesterday,] that the rule required every resolution, whether upon a question of privilege or not, to lie over one day, when its consideration was objected to. The Vice President gave the grounds upon which his decision rested, at some length, and was followed by Mr. Badger in support of the appeal. After further debate, a motion to lay the appeal upon the table was negatived—24 to 27—and upon the question being put, "Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the Senate," it was determined in the negative. Yeas 20, nays 28. The resolutions of the Senator from Florida relative to the editor and reporters of the Union, were then, upon his motion, postponed until to-morrow.—The three million bill was then taken up, and Mr. Corwin addressed the Senate for upwards of two hours. He opposed the war upon the ground that it was the act of the President alone, and that the soil upon which the first blood was shed was not American but Mexican soil. At great length he replied to the Senator from Michigan and others, who had sought to justify the war on the ground that an acquisition of additional territory was desirable. He contended that the acquisition of California and New Mexico would be an iniquitous dismemberment of the sister republic of Mexico, which might justly provoke the indignant and blasting rebuke of the omnipotent Rule of the universe. He urged an instant abandonment of the war, and concluded by a very fervent appeal in favor of that method of obtaining peace. The speech of the honorable gentleman was replete with characteristic eloquence, and certainly a display of his oratorical powers was highly creditable to the distinguished senator. Mr. Corwin having concluded, Mr. Bagby indicated an intention of addressing the Senate to-morrow; and having moved an adjournment, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—In the House, the debate on the three million bill—the Wilmot proviso in particular—was continued.

Feb. 12.—Senate.—After the disposal of some private business, the Senate went into the consideration of the "privilege" question on the following resolutions, heretofore submitted by Mr. Yulee:

Resolved, That the editors of the Union—a newspaper published in the city of Washington—having, in a publication contained in a number of that paper dated the 9th of February, issued and uttered a public libel upon the character of this body, they be excluded from the privilege of admission to the floor of the Senate.

Be it further resolved, That the report of the proceedings of the Senate of the 8th day of February in relation to the bill entitled "An act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force, and for other purposes," is partial and unjust to the body, and that the reporters for that paper be excluded for the residue of the session from a place in the gallery of the Senate.

Mr. Yulee then rose and stated, at some length, the grounds on which he had presented his resolutions. He contended that the article in the "Union" was a gross libel on the character of the Senate. He detailed at length the procedure of the Senate in relation to the bill on the supposed defeat of which the writer of the article, and the editor, had commented. He exonerated the reporter in consequence of the facts presented in his statement to the Senate. The honorable gentleman, in the course of his remarks, called for a reading of the communication in question, which was accordingly read by the Clerk. The remainder of this day's session was consumed in discussing the resolutions, without coming to any decision.

House of Representatives.—The debate on the three million bill was continued by Messrs. Stephens, Dillingham, Milton Brown, Collin, and Harmanson.

We have not received the Union with the proceedings of the 13th. We take the following from the Baltimore Clipper.

Feb. 13.—Senate.—The consideration of the resolutions to exclude Mr. Ritchie from the floor of the Senate being resumed,

Mr. Westcott of Fla., then made a long and very interesting speech, supporting the resolution and denouncing the conduct of the Editor of the Union very strongly. He quoted from an article in that paper of Sept. 14, in which the Union charged bribery upon Congress for having passed the French Spoliation Bill. He also denounced the attack of Mr. Turney as a preconcerted attack by the administration upon Mr. Calhoun and his friends, and spoke in the severest possible terms of the Executive and the corruption of office holding, declaring that the administration had not 30 friends in both Houses of Congress. He also declared that Mr. Calhoun, if a candidate, would receive three-fourths of the votes of his State, and if he were opposed by the administration he would receive nine-tenths of their votes. His speech was listened to throughout with great attention.

Mr. Mason said he was opposed to the resolution, because in any light in which he could view it, it infringed upon the liberty of the press.

Mr. J. M. Clayton replied to Mr. Mason, showing that the resolution proposed no violation of the freedom of the press—it was to withdraw a courtesy which had been extended to him.

Mr. Pearce followed with some remarks on the same point and to the same effect.

Mr. Butler said he should insist upon his motion for a committee to see whether Mr. Ritchie would insist before it that they had not the power to exclude him. If he so placed it, he should vote for the exclusion to shew that they had the power.

Mr. Huntington opposed the appointment of the committee as improper and tending to degrade the Senate.

Mr. Yulee spoke in defence of the resolution. It was necessary to the vindication of the Senate from the attacks of the recognized organ of the Executive.

Mr. Hannegan, though indignant at the article in question, should vote against the resolution, because he thought the character of the Senate too high to be effected by the attacks of newspaper scribblers.

After further remarks by Messrs. Archer, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers and Bright,

The resolution excluding Mr. Ritchie was adopted—ayes 27, noes 21.

[A message was here received from the President in relation to our affairs with Mexico. The President points out the defects of existing laws on the subject, and urges a tax on Tea and Coffee, and the graduation of the public lands. He says:—"While it is deemed to be our true policy to prosecute the war in the manner indicated, and thus make the enemy feel its pressure and its evils, I shall be at all times ready, with the authority conferred on me by the constitution, and with all the means which may be placed at my command by Congress, to conclude a just and honorable peace. Of equal importance with an energetic and vigorous prosecution of the war are the means required to defray its expenses, and to uphold and maintain the public credit."]

House of Representatives.—Directly after the reading of the journal, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating three millions of dollars, to be placed under the control of the President with a view to peace.

Mr. Jones, of Georgia, read from the law of Moses, to show that the Scripture justified slavery; and he insisted that there was nothing in the New Testament that was against it.

Mr. Hunt, of New York, delivered his views in favor of the Wilmot proviso, and thought the gentleman from Georgia had stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in.

Mr. Stewart would vote for the provisor because he was of the opinion that this restriction on slavery will have a more powerful effect in the restoration of peace than any thing else Congress can do; for, it would defeat the purposes of Mr Polk, who brought on the war to extend the boundaries of slavery.

The committee rose, when a message was received from the President in relation to the officers of the ten regiments; the volunteers in Mexico; urging a tax on Tea and Coffee, and the graduation of the price of public lands.

So much of the message as relates to the war was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and the remainder to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Adams, of Mass., came into the hall, and

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, resigned to him the seat which he had formerly occupied, and expressed the pleasure he enjoyed in doing so.

Mr. Adams returned thanks, and said he was grateful for the manner in which he was received by his friends.

Members crowded around him, and shook him by the hand. Every body was glad to see him.

Mr. Ingersoll asked leave to submit a resolution, referring the subject of the distressed condition of Ireland to a select committee, with instruction to report a plan of relief; but objection was made.

The House went into committee, and gentlemen delivered speeches for and against the proviso until a late hour. The vote is to be taken on Monday at 12 o'clock, and therefore there is but little time for buncombe. The interest of the subject is exhausted.

Feb. 15th.—Senate.—In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Webster submitted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the war now existing with Mexico ought not to be prosecuted for the acquisition of territory to form new States to be added to this Union.

Resolved, That it ought to be signified to the government of Mexico, that the government of the United States does not desire to dismember the republic of Mexico, and is ready to treat with the government of that republic for peace, for a liberal adjustment of boundaries, and for just indemnities due by either government to the citizens of the other.

Mr. W. indicated that it was not his purpose to address the Senate upon the three million bill now pending, but that he would do so upon these resolutions after that bill was disposed of. The bill to provide for the construction of four steam-frigates for the navy, was taken up and passed. The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was reported from the committee on Finance, with amendments. Mr. Huntington gave notice that he would call up the naval appropriation bill to-morrow. The special order was taken up at 1 o'clock, and Mr. Bagby addressed the Senate at length in support of the bill, and upon the various topics which had been introduced into the discussions of the past week. When he had concluded, Mr. Badger obtained the floor, and the Senate went into Executive session, and, after spending some time therein, adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The three million bill was passed by the House to-day, with the Wilmot proviso, as the only amendment, by a vote of 115 yeas to 106 nays.—Every member from North Carolina voted against the bill on account of the Wilmot proviso.

Wilmington, N. C., 18th Feb., 1847.

To the Editor of the Journal:

My attention has been called to a communication from R. W. Long, late Captain of the Rowan Volunteers, in which he censures the War Department for not having provided suitable accommodations for his men at Charlotte, and attributes the disbanding of his Company entirely to this circumstance.

I have simply to state that I did not receive any official information of a separate rendezvous at Charlotte until late in December, and that I immediately addressed a note to the Governor, asking him when, and how many, Companies of Volunteers, would be at that place. The Governor's reply was received in January, and I immediately despatched an agent to Charlotte to provide subsistence, &c., for these men. This agent was taken sick in Fayetteville, and was compelled to return.—Without a day's delay, I despatched the Medical Officer (Dr. Southgate, of the Army,) with my Clerk, to examine the men, and to provide subsistence, &c., for such as might be received into service—and on the 20th of January—the earliest possible moment at which I could leave this rendezvous—I started for Charlotte, but owing to bad roads and breaking down of stage coaches, I did not reach that place until the 26th.

In Salisbury I learned that Capt. L.'s Company had dispersed, and after leaving that place for Charlotte, I was overtaken by one of his Lieutenants, who stated to me that Capt. Long had drawn the State funds and paid off his bills—giving a small sum to his men—and then told them that they might go "where they pleased," or words to that effect. These remarks of the Lieutenant were confirmed by one of the Company who was then in the Stage.

I was also informed by many persons in Charlotte that Capt. Long provided wretched quarters for his men; that they were without blankets, or nearly so*. And further, & worst of all, he held his Head Quarters one mile or more from his company, and that *no officer* was near enough to command or care for it This would be a highly unmilitary proceeding with *regular* troops—and with *volunteers* ought alone to have produced the result that has been witnessed with his company. Why did Capt. Long disband his men after receiving the States' money, which was for the sole purpose of subsisting them until mustered into the service of the United States. In consequence of the absence of so many officers I have been required to muster, supply and equip the entire Regiment, at two separate rendezvous, some three hundred miles from each other, with what success, I leave for others to decide. If I have not been able to be at both places at the same moment, I have endeavored to do justice when I have been present.

S. L. FREMONT,
Mustering Officer, N. C. Volunteers.

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*These articles are always furnished by the volunteer who receives a money allowance for them.

Mexican Privateers.—The New York Commercial Advertiser has received the following notification from its London correspondent. It is dated

LONDON, Jan. 19, 1847.

Three privateess sailed from the port of London on the 9th of Jan., 1847. They are British ships but have been re-named according to Spanish regulations, and they carry letters of marque. The names are as follows:

Reino de Castilla, Capt. Moody, 214 tons, 20 men.
Sebastian del Cano, " Smith, 153 " 30 "
Magellanes, " Lamb, 153 " 20 "

These three vessels cleared out at the port of London for Manilla, but are really for privateering on the broad Atlantic.

FOREIGN.

Arrival of the steamship Sarah Sands—Sixteen days later from Europe—The Queen's Speech—Further advance in Bread Stuffs—Famine and Disease in Ireland—Destitution in Scotland, &c. &c.

The steamship Sarah Sands arrived at New York on Wednesday evening the 10th instant, just in time to be too late for the news to reach this place in time for our last week's paper. The Sarah Sands brings dates from Liverpool up to the 20th ult., inclusive. We are indebted to our northern exchanges for the following items of intelligence:

The commercial intelligence received by this arrival is highly important. Breadstuffs throughout Europe are still on the rise.

The Liverpool Times of the 19th quotes Flour at 42a43s 6d. Wheat 4d. higher. Indian Corn 1s. higher. The activity in the cotton market had fallen off, and the demand was dull.

English funds were depressed and Consols falling.

Great and unparalleled distress exists in Ireland; the plague and famine were carrying off the poor in great numbers.

The civil war in Portugal was turning in favor of the Queen.

The Spanish Cortes opened on the 31s December. The Queen in her speech recommends liberal provisions for the clergy and the church.

The distress in Scotland seems scarcely less than in Ireland, and earnest appeals are made for assistance.

The London Globe states, that on the 6th, an office was opened according to the decrees of the Mexican government, for granting letters of marque and reprisal against vessels belonging to the U. States. It is stated that patents will be granted only to vessels of which the captain, officers and other individuals appointed thereto, are Mexican citizens according to the laws of the Republic. Minute directions are given for their government.

We are informed that the number of emigrants—principally from the sister isle, who are almost daily taking their departure from this country for various parts of America, in the numerous packets-ship leaving this port, is scarcely credible, considering the advanced state of the season. Few steamers from Ireland arrive without their decks being crowded by poor people, gladly leaving their wretched country, to seek in a land in plenty, that subsistence denied them at home.—*Liv. Jour.*

From the Mark-lane Express.

THE CORN TRADE.

Tuesday, Jan. 20. The value of wheat has risen day by day for many weeks consecutively, without a single pause, and prices have now attained an altitude calculated to induce caution on the part of buyers. Prudent tradesmen consider speculative investments at present rates, hazardous, and parties who purchase only in the regular way of business, are gradually restricting their operations, being generally unwilling to take more than just sufficient to keep their customers supplied.

When affairs arrive at this position, a reaction usually follows, but owing to peculiar circumstances of the present season, we greatly doubt, whether such will, in this instance, prove the case. The fact, that large shipments of grain continue to be made from England to Ireland, from which country, in the ordinary course of events, we are in the habit of drawing a considerable proportion of our supplies, is alone sufficient to upset all previously conceived notions.

But the singularity of our position does not end here. The loss of the potato crop in Ireland, and the consequent necessity of feeding several millions of people, not generally in the habit of consuming grain, on so expensive a substitute, is certainly one very powerful reason for concluding that prices cannot well recede; but when to this be added the present state of France, and other continental countries, where the crops of corn have proved so short as to oblige the different governments to have recourse to such expedients as those lately adopted by the French—first altering the navigation laws to encourage importation, by admitting flour under flags of all nations, and subsequently taking off the duties of grain altogether—there are certainly grounds to apprehend that it will be necessary to pay very high prices abroad to induce our continental neighbors to part with a commodity they stand in such urgent need of themselves.

We are, therefore, inclined to think, that, unless the spring should prove extraordinarily propitious, and the arrivals from the other side of the Atlantic more extensive than we have reason to calculate on, the value of all kinds of food will remain high up to the time of next harvest. The trade in wheat has not been quite so excited this as the preceding week, the very high terms demanded having had the effect, as stated above, of causing all parties to exercise more than usual prudence in their operations.

Parliament was opened on the 19th January, by the Queen in person, with the usual ceremonies. The speech of the Queen being very short, we are induced to lay it before our readers. Here it is:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen:*

"It is with the deepest regret that upon your again assembling I have to call your attention to the dearth of provisions which prevails in Ireland and in parts of Scotland.

"In Ireland especially the loss of the usual food of the people has been the cause of severe sufferings, of disease, and of greatly increased mortality amongst the poorer classes. Outrages have become more frequent, chiefly directed against property; and the transmit of provisions has been rendered unsafe, in some parts of the country.

"With a view to mitigate these evils very large numbers of men have been employed, and received wages, in pursuance of an act passed in the last session of Parliament. Some deviations from this act, which has been authorized by the Lord Lieutenant in order to promote more useful employment, will, I trust, receive your sanction. Means have been taken to lessen the pressure of want in districts which are most remote from the ordinary sources of supply. Outrages have been repressed, as far as it was possibte, by the military and the police.

"It is satisfactory to me to observe, that in many of the most distressed districts the patience and resignation of the people have been most exemplary. The deficiency of the harvest in France & Germany, and other parts of Europe, has added to the difficulty of obtaining adequate supplies of provisions. It will be your duty to consider what further measures are required to alleviate the existing distress. I recommend to you to take into your serious consideration whether, by increasing for a limited period the facilities for importing corn from foreign countries, and by the admission of sugar more freely into the breweries and distilleries, the supply of food may be beneficially augmented.

"I have likewise to direct your earnest consideration to the permanent condition of Ireland. You will perceive, in the absence of political excitement, an opportunity for taking a dispassionate survey of the social evils which afflict that of the united kingdom. Various measures will be laid before you, which if adopted by Parliament, may tend to raise the great mass of people in comfort, to promote agriculture, and to lessen the pressure of that competition for land which has been the fruitful source of crime and misery.

"The marriage of the Infanta Luisa Fernanda of Spain to the Duke de Montpensier has given rise to a correspondence between my Government and those of France and Spain.

"The extinction of the free state of Cracow has appeared to me to be so manifest a violation of the Treaty of Vienna, that I have commanded that a protest against that act should be delivered to the Courts of Vienna, Petersburgh. and Berlin, which were parties to it. Copies of these several papers will be laid before you.

"I entertain confident hopes that the hostilities in the River Plate, which have so long interrupted commerce, may soon be terminated; and my efforts, in conjunction with those of the King of the French, will be earnestly directed to that end.

"My relations generally with foreign Powers inspire me with the fullest confidence in the maintenance of peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—

"I have directed the estimates to be prepared with a view to provide for the efficiency of the public service with a due regard for economy.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—

"I have ordered every requisite preparation to be made for putting into operation the act of the last session of Parliament for the establishment of local courts for the recovery of small debts. It is my hope that the enforcement of civil rights in all parts of the country to which the act relates may, by this measure, be materially facilitated.

"I recommend to your attention measures which will be laid before you for improving the health of towns, an object the importance of which you will not fail to appreciate.

"Deeply sensible of the blessings which, after a session of calamity, have been so often vouchsafed to this nation by a superintending Providence, I confide these important matters to your care, in a full conviction that your discussions will be guided by an impartial spirit, and in the hope that the present sufferings of my people may be lightened, and that their future condition may be improved, by your deliberative wisdom."

IRELAND.

A terrible disease, almost amounting to a plague, has broken out in some of the houses in Ireland. The deaths in the workhouse of Scariff, County Clare, from this cause average from four to twelve daily.

The English press, it is said, are studiously concealing the condition of the people.

The prices of food have risen to a price which places it far beyond the reach even of those amongst the laboring classes who are employed, and this most unfortunate condition is mainly attributable to the obstinate refusal of the government to establish food depots throughout the country, and to the discouragement by it at an early period to the procuration of food from funds raised by private subscriptions, by its refusal to aid any funds applicable to the object of lowering the prices of food even to the poor and the destitute.

The Rev. Mr. Begley, at a recent meeting in Bantry, said—"When I call to my recollection the scenes that I have witnessed within the last six weeks—when I have seen those who were hale and strong struck down by famine and disease, the young and the old hurrying on to eternity, and that induced and brought on, I will say, by the unfortunate misgovernment of this country, by the want of paternal sympathy for the people, by not timely interfering and rescuing a generous, a noble, and a devoted people—when I see all those sacrificed—when I see that we are placed in this position, that even the men employed upon the roads, scanty as that labor is, cannot sustain themselves by their daily hire, even for one day, when I remember all this, I cannot but be deeply affected. (Hear, hear.) I know I have record of the facts, and I could give you the name of the individuals—I know men to be working two entire days upon the public roads without ever tasting a morsel of food (great sensation)—I know many of their families obliged to go to bed for two successive nights, without tasting a morsel of food; and I know that, not many days since, Tim McCathy, on the Strand, and his family, for 48 hours had not eaten a morsel of food; but, as they said themselves, they drank the cold, black water; and when some charitable hand reached some assistance, two of the children fainted on tasting the food."

THE FAMINE.—The liberal contributions from England to a degree have mitigated the dreadful sufferings of the poor; still death is doing his work amongst them with unabated activity.

The provincial papers supply the ordinary mass of facts in reference to the terrible destitution which prevails—"deaths by starvation" have ceased to attract attention—almost every paper published within the provinces of Connaught and Munster has a string of them, while the north appears to be sinking to the deplorable condition of the midland counties of Leinster. Two children have died of starvation in Enniskillen. Several persons have died of starvation and fever in the counties of Monaghan and Armagh; and Donegal and Antrim are afflicted with all the horrors of want and food, and consequent disease.

The papers are filled with accounts of horrid murders and outrages.

A great meeting of the Irish landlords was held at Dublin on the 15th. Strong resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting were passed, and a petition, with an immense number of signatures, framed and forwarded to London.

BREAD RIOTS IN THE CITY OF DUBLIN.—On the 10th of January, a body of about 300 men collected at the Broadstone, and, having arranged their plans, rushed down Dominick street into Dorset street, where they attacked a bread cart, and in an instant seized its concontents. Shortly afterwards they attacked a second cart, when five or six mounted policemen, and about the same number of foot police, came upon them. A scuffle ensued, and the police succeeded in arresting eight of the plunderers. These persons were brought before the magistrates, and from their statements it appeared they were, with one exception, from the counties of Wicklow, Wexford, Kildare, and one was from the county of Clare. The leader of the mob was arrested. His name is Murphy, a native of Dublin, and on his person was found the sum of 2s. 5d. They were all committed. Subsequently five others were brough in for attacking bread carts in Dorset street. On their person were found sums varying from six to two pence. They were also committed.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Jan. 14.—The speculators have done their utmost to get up the cotton market today, but it has failed. The sales are about 6000 bales, and of this the high priced speculators have been obliged to take 3000.

LIVERPOOL CORN TRADE, Jan. 19.—The imports from Ireland and coastwise continue very limited, and from foreign ports, with the exception of Indian Corn and flour, they are quite unimportant; while the exports are very heavy, and appear to be increasing weekly.

The trade during the past week was very animated, and a large demand was experienced daily for every article.

The amount of business in wheat was a good deal restricted by the absence of suitable qualities, most of the Mediterranean soft and nearly every sample of hard having been cleared off, and the finer descriptions of which our small stock now consists, were taken for Ireland and by our local dealers, at a further advance of 2d per 70 lbs.

Oats were 2d to 3d per lb.

Barley, beans, peas, and Indian corn each 1s to 2s per quarter higher.

Dantsic boiling peas have been sold at 70s per 504 lbs.

Yellow Indian corn at 74s per 480 lbs.

Flour was 6d to 1s per bbl., and 1s to 2s per sack dearer.

Oatmeal firm; also Indian corn meal at last quotations.

Of bonded wheat, two large parcels of American have changed hands at 11s 6d and 11s 2d per 70 lbs; and of flour, large quantities, both on the spot and to arrive, at 43s per bbl. for western.

At the Corn Exchange this morning there was a middling attendance of the trade, and a fair show of samples of wheat, flour and Indian Corn, but small of other articles.

THE HAPPY GIRL.—We find the following in the Boston Post:

"Ay, she is a happy girl—we know by her fresh looks and buoyant spirits. Day in and day out she has something to do, and she takes hold of work as if she did not fear to dirty her hands, or soil her apron. Such girls we love and respect, wherever we meet them, in a palace or a hovel. Always pleasant and always kind, they never turn up their noses before your face or slander you behind your back. They have more good sense and better employment. What are flirts and bustle bound girls in comparison with these? Good for nothing but to look at, and that is rather disgusting. Give us the industrious and happy girl and we care not who worship fashionable and idle simpletons."

☞ *At the door of James Madison and his accomplices lies the blood of our butchered country men.'* So said the old federal Salem Gazette, during the last war with England.

"*All the wrong of the war—all the evils of it—all the sorrow it may occasion, belongs to Mr. Polk,'* so says the Boston Atlas of Dec. 5, 1846.

"A dutiful and obedient daughter always makes a devoted and faithful wife. Let no man, as he values his own happiness, marry a woman of an unfilial nature. In spite of the guile of Iago, there is much wisdom in his remark to Othello, when exciting the Moor to suspicion of Desdemona's integrity. 'She has deceived her father and may thee!'"

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, Passed at the second Session of the 29th Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 5.]

AN ACT to provide for the establishment of additional post routes in the State of Texas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following additional post-routes be established in the State of Texas:

From Sabine city, via Beaumont, Jasper L. Norvill's, and J. Kendrick's, to San Augustine.

From Lyons Post Office, in Louisiana, via Salem and Patillos, to Beaumont.

From Alexandria, Louisiana, via Burr's Ferry, on the Sabine river, and the county site of Newton, to Jasper.

From Nacogdoches, via county site of Angelina, to county site of Tyler.

From Sabine town, via Pendleton and Hamilton, to Shelbyville.

From Crockett to Palestine.

From Shelbyville, via Henderson, to the county site of Smith.

From Shelbyville, via Col. H. C. Ashton's, Logansport and McMillen's, to Pulaski.

From Greenwood, Louisiana, via Sheenick's Ferry and Rives's Landing, to Moore's Post Office, and from Shreevesport, via Port Caddo, to Jefferson, in Cass county.

From Nacogdoches, via county site of Cherokee, Anglin's, Palestine, and the county site of Henderson, to Dallas.

From Jefferson, in Cass county, via the county site of Cass, via Dangerfield, the county site of Titus, (Mount Pleasant,) the county site of Hopkins, (Tanant,) and the county site of Hunt, to Dallas.

From Bonham, via Warren, to county site of Grayson, (Sherman) and from Sherman, via Pinckneysville, to Stewartville, and the existing route from Bonham to Dallas shall be so changed as to pass through Buckner, Stewartville, and Cedar Spring.

From Marshall, via the county site of Upshur and the county site of Henderson, to Buffalo, on the Trinity.

From county site of Upshur, via county site of Titus, to Clarksville, and from Paris to Tarrant.

From county site of Cherokee, via the "Saline (Neeches)" and the county site of Smith, to county site of Upshur.

From Galveston to Sabine Pass.

From Houston, via Linchburg and Cedar Bayou, to Liberty.

From Austin, via San Marco and New Braunfels, to San Antonio.

From La Grange, via Lyons, Chaudoin's, Hallett's, Petersburgh, and Shibblings' Mills, to Victoria.

From Gonzales, via Cuero and Victoria, to Port La Bacca.

From Port La Bacca, via Indian Point and Port Caballo, to Matagorda.

From Galveston, via Springfield and Shelton's, to Chamber's Creek.

From Victoria, via Goliad, Refugio, and San Patricio, to Corpus Christi.

From Brasos Santiago, via Point Isabel, to Fort Brown.

From Corpus Christi to Brasos Santiago.

From Austin to Fredericksburg.

From San Antonio to Castroville.

SEC. 2. Whereas the following routes have been put in operation by the agent, under a misconstruction of the law, viz: from Crockett to Fort Houston; from Columbia, via Hinds, Liverpool, and Parker's Point, to Galveston; from Port La Bacca, via Victoria and Cuero, to Gonzales; from Matagorda to Port Caballo; from Port Caballo, to Port La Bacca. *Be it further enacted,* That they are hereby legalized by this act up to the time the new routes established by this act go into operation, when they shall cease.

JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
President of the Senate.

APPROVED February 2, 1847.
JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC—No. 6.]

AN ACT to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the present military establishment of the United States, there shall be raised and organized, under the direction of the President, for and during the war with Mexico, one regiment of dragoons and nine regiments of infantry, each to be composed of the same number and rank of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, buglers, musicians and privates, &c., as are provided for a regiment of dragoons and infantry respectively, under existing laws, and who shall receive the same pay, rations, and allowances, according to their respective grades, and be subject to the same regulations, and to the rules and articles of war: *Provided,* That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States alone to appoint such of the commissioned officers authorized by this act below the grade of field officers, as may not be appointed during the present session: *Provided,* That one or more of the regiments of infantry authorized to be raised by this section may, at the discretion of the President, be organized and equipped as voltigeurs, and as foot riflemen, and be provided with a rocket and mountain howitzer battery.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enactad,* That, during the continuance of the war with Mexico, the term of enlistment of the men to be recruited for the regiments authorized by this act, shall be during the war, unless sooner discharged.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one additional major to each of the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen, in the army of the United States, who shall be taken from the captains of the army.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That to each of the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen, there shall be allowed a regimental quartermaster, to be taken from the subalterns of the line, who shall be allowed ten dollars additional pay per month, and forage for two horses.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the said officers, musicians, and privates, authorized by this act, shall immediately be discharged from the service of the United States at the close of the war with Mexico.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United State, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one surgeon and two assistant surgeons to each regiment raised under this act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That during the war with Mexico it shall be lawful for the officers composing the councils of administration of the several regiments constituting a brigade, either regular or volunteer, in the service of the United States, to employ some proper person to officiate as chaplain to such brigade, and the person so employed shall, upon the certificate of the commander of the brigade, receive for his services seven hundred and fifty dollars, one ration, and forage for one horse, per annum, provided that the chaplains now attached to the regular army, and stationed at different military posts may, at the discretion of the Secretary of War, be required to repair to the army in Mexico, whenever a majority of the men at the post where they are respectively stationed shall have left them for service in the field; and should any of said chaplains refuse or decline to do this, when ordered so to do by the adjutant general, the office of such chaplain shall be deemed vacant, and the pay and emoluments thereof be stopped.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint two additional surgeons and twelve additional assistant surgeons in the regular army of the United States, subject to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to increase and regulate the pay of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army," approved June 30, 1834; and that the officers whose appointment is authorized by this section, shall receive the pay and allowances of officers of the same grades respectively; and that the rank of the officers of the medical department of the army shall be arranged upon the same basis which at present determines the amount of their pay and emoluments: *Provided,* That the medical officers shall not in virtue of such rank be entitled to command in the line or other staff departments of the army.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That each non-commissioned officer, musician, or private enlisted or to be enlisted in the regular army, or regularly mustered in any volunteer company, for a period of not less than twelve months, who has served or may serve during the present war with Mexico, and who shall receive an honorable discharge, or who shall have been killed or died of wounds received or sickness incurred in the course of such service, or who shall have been discharged before the expiration of his term of service in consequence of wounds received or sickness incurred in the course of such service, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the War Department for the quantity of one hundred and sixty acres, and which may be located by the warrantee, or his heirs at law at any land office of the United States, in one body, and in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, upon any of the public lands in such district then subject to private entry; and upon the return of such certificate or warrant, with evidence of the location thereof having been legally made, to the General Land Office, a patent shall be issued therefor.—That in the event of the death of any such non-commissioned officer, musician, or private during service, or after his discharge, and before the issuing of a certificate or warrant as aforesaid, the said certificate or warrant shall be issued in favor, and inure to the benefit, of his family or relatives, according to the following rules: first, to the widow and to his children; second, his father; third, his mother. And in the event of his children being minors, then the legally constituted guardian of such minor children shall, in conjunction with such of the children, if any, as may be of full age, upon being duly authorized by the orphan's or other court having probate jurisdiction, have power to sell, and dispose of such certificate or warrant for the benefit of those interested. And all sales, mortgages, powers, or other instruments of writing, going to affect the title or claim to any such bounty right, made or executed prior to the issue of such warrant or certificate, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever, nor shall such claim to bounty right be in anywise affected by, or charged with, or subject to, the payment of any debt or claim incurred by the soldier prior to the issuing of such certificate or warrant: *Provided,* That no land warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be laid upon any lands of the United States to which there shall be a preemption, right, or upon which there shall be an actual settlement and cultivation: *Provided, further,* That every such non-commissioned officer, musician, and private who may be entitled, under the provisions of this act, to receive a certificate or warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land shal be allowed the option to receive such certificate, or warrant, or a treasury scrip for one hundred dollars, and such scrip whenever it is preferred, shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to such person or persons as would be authorized to receive such certificates or warrants for lands; said scrip to bear an interest of six per ct. per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable at the pleasure of the government. And that each private, non-commissioned officer, and musician, who shall have been received into the service of the United States, since the commencement of the war with Mexico, for less than twelve months, and shall have served for such term or until honorably discharged, shall be entitled to receive a warrant for forty acres of land, which may be subject to private entry, or twenty-five dollars in scrip if preferred; and in the event of the death of such volunteer during his term of service, or after an honorable discharge, but before the passage of this act, then the warrant for such land, or scrip, shall issue to the wife, child, or children, if there be any, and if none, then to the father, and if there be no father, then to the mother of such deceased volunteer: *Provided,* That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to give bounty land to such volunteers as were accepted into service, and discharged without being marched to the seat of war.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall, and may be lawful for the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint from the officers of the army four quartermasters of the rank of major, and ten assistant quartermasters with the rank of captain.

APPROVED February 11, 1847.

MRS. DONOVAN'S PIG.

A few days since (says the *St. Louis Reveille,*) an Irish lady, residing in the lower part of the city, was thrown into a state of extreme agony, on discovering, for the first time, that a beautiful 'famale pig' she had been tending with anxious care and solicitude was 'clane' gone and missing. In many minds this announcement of the loss of a pig will awake no sympathy, because they have never, like Mrs. Donovan, 'tinded' it through the interesting stages of juvenile porkerhood up to the period when its hams and shoulders had attained a marketable size—when, in short, it was 'hog round' to the tune of a weighty consideration. On discovering her loss, she posted to Justice Butler for a search warrant, procured it and an officer to serve the document, and then, with her young son Tim, started off to a pen owned by a negro near Spruce and Fifth street. Tim had discovered the pig in the negro's pen.

'Is this the road, Tim?' inquired she.

'Faix, it is, mammy,' responded her hopeful.

'Thin, afficer, dear,' says she, 'we'll soon take it from the dirty nager. Its mesilf that prayed to the blessed vargin the day, as I wint along the sthrate, that I'd get back me pig, and troth, *her* riverince was pintin' Tim to the spot at the same time.'

Arrived at the pen, Tim pointed out the pig, and his mother commenced coaxing it to her with a loaf of bread. As the other porkers would divide the bounty of Mrs. Donovan with her favorite, she grew so excited at the 'onmannerly bastes,' that it was with difficulty Tim could keep her out of the pen.

'Well, *there* is your pig, madam,' says the officer; 'I surrender it into your possession.'

'And is it in the pen you give it to me?' inquired Mrs. D.

'Certainly, madam,' answered he; 'I have found your property, and deliver it into your possession.'

'Oh, yis; plase to do all your duty, officer dear, and git *out* me pig.'

'What! get in the pen?' inquired he.

'Yis, av course,' says she; 'would ye have me climbin' among the pigs, whin it's your duty? and, besides, didn't his honor give ye the bit of paper to git the pig?'

This appeal was too much for a gallant man to back out from, so over he went among twenty full-grown porkers, and after getting covered with mud from head to foot, he succeeded in getting out Mrs. Donovan's pig, and, attaching a cord to its hind leg, he surrendered the cord to the lady and her son Tim. About fifty negroes had gathered around during the progress of these proceedings, and they were passing their opinion on the matter.

'Dat's a funny proceeden,' said the owner of the pen—'de idee of white folks stealin' a nigger's pig in daylight.'

'Got no right to be a nigger,' says another.

'Dat's a fact, child—heah! ha! heah! I isn't got nuffin to say, 'cept dat pig'll nat'rally come back, Stephen!'

'The blissins of the Vargin Mary follow ye,' says Mrs. D., 'for you're a dutiful officer;' and off she and Tim travelled one way, while the officer, blessing them and the pig in quite a different strain, started the other.

The officer had barely time to change his clothing, and get back to the office in respectable trim, when in dashed Mrs. Donovan, and Tim at her heels.

'What is the matter now?' inquired the justice.

'Och, dear, the *pig!*' exclaimed she; 'it's clane gone back to the nager's pen.'

'Yes, and I'm ——— beg pardon,' says the officer, 'but I'm blessed if it don't stay there until the end of time, before I get it out again.'

'It was the nager that tuck it,' says Tim; 'he cut the rope, and gin a grunt, and, be jabers, about fut wint the baste after him, in spite of all we could do.'

'How do you know that this is your pig?' inquired his honor.

'How do I know, is it?' exclaims Mrs. Donovan. 'Sure I know it from every trait in its character. Didn't I raise the barrow with me own hands, and isn't she the most illegant pig for her diminshions that iver two eyes luckt at, and whin I said to *her* in the nager's pen—pig! pig!—didn't she, as knowing as a fox, grunt back at me! Sure a barrow pig like her is a small fortune to an industhrious family by raisen of *his* increase.'

'You are confounding the *genders,* madam,' said his honor—'you first call it a he and then a she.'

'Is it the *ginders* ye call the pig?' answers Mrs. Donovan. 'Well, ivery country has its own way in naming things; but uv wan thing I am certain, intirely, and that is she has most beautiful *litthers* of pigs!'

This settled the question of gender, and came nigh knocking his honor's gravity into wrinkles. Another order was issued for the lady's beautiful pig, and Tim and her were made happy by being again put in possession.

A man in Missouri advertises for two men, having the ague, to *shake* his apple trees.

Be temperate, and your physician shall look in vain for your name on his day-book.

Anger may glance in the breast of a wise man, but rests only in the bosom of fools.

☞ Bad Breath a disagreeable taste in the mouth, and many other unpleasant symptons, are always the result of indigestion. When the food, in stead of being properly dissolved, remains in the stomach until it become in a manner putrified, a deleterious fluid, called Septic Acid, is generated in the stomach, which, mixing with the fluid of the mouth, is certain not only to give a bad breath, but is also the true cause of wasting of the gums, a deposit of tarter, and decayed teeth. *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* not only cleans the stomach and bowels from all bilious and putrid humors, and purify the blood, but they also restore the digestive organs to a healthy tone; and are therefore certain to remove a bad breath, and prevent a premature decay of the teeth.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines, which, in order to deceive, are called by names similar to Wright's Vegetable Pills.

The only original and genuine Indian Vegetable Pills pave the signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT written with a pen on the top label of each box. *None other is genuin, and to counterfeit this is forgery.*

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich Street, New York; and 198 Tremont Street, Boston.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French and James Johnson, only agents.

☞ *Influenza and Consumption.*—It is indeed melancholy truth that thousands fall victims to Consumption every year, from no other cause than neglected' olds' yet we find hundreds, nay thousands, who treat such complaints with the greatest indifference, and let them run on for weeks and even months, without thinking of the danger. At first you have what you consider a slight cough or cold; you allow business, pleasure, or carelessness to prevent you from giving any attention; it then settles upon your breast—you become hoarse, have pains in the side or chest, expectorate large quantities of matter, perhaps mixed with blood; a difficulty of breathing ensues, and then you find your own foolish neglect has brought on this complaint. If, then, you value life or health, be warned in time, and don't trifle with your Cold, or trust to any quack nostrum to cure you; but immediately procure a bottle or two of that famous remedy, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which is well known to be the most speedy cure ever known, as thous, ands will testify whose lives have been saved by it.

For influenza it is the very best medicine in the world.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Be careful and get the genuine *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.* None genuine unless signed by *I. Butts.* Address all orders to *Seth W. Fowle,* Boston, Mass.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. SHAW, Wilmington, and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on the 4th inst., at the residence of Mr. Nathan Bell, by Felix B. Millard, Esq., Mr. Thomas Bell to Miss Mary Ann Ezzell. Also, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Isaiah Thompson, Mr. James Byrd to Miss Precilla Caison, all of Sampson. Also on the 4th inst., Mr. Guilford Powell to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Zeph Parker, Esq. Also on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Malcolm C. Conoly, Mr. Charles H. Stevens, of Sampson, to Miss Hannah J., daughter of George W. Melvin, Esq., of Bladen county.

In Duplin county, on the 4th ult., by A. J. Grady, Esq., Mr. William Houston to Miss Nancy T. Kornegay, all of said county.

DIED.

At Smithville, on the 12th inst., Lieut. Peter Scales, of the Rockingham Volunteers. His funeral was attended by the companies there and by the Masonic fraternity. Also on the 14th, Mr. Mumphord, a private in the Wayne Company of Volunteers.

In Raleigh, Mrs. Mary H. Egan, in the 68th year of her age.

At Sumterville, Ala., on the 24th Dec., Mr. Archibald McMillan, formerly of Bladen county, N. C., aged 63.

At the residence of Dr. A. D. McLean, in Robeson county, on the 25th ult., Miss Jessie Simpson, a native of Scotland, aged 32.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	$ 9	a	$ 9½
Middlings,	7½	a	8
Shoulders.	7	a	7½
Hog round,		a	8
Western,	5½	a	5½
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	1 25	a	1 40
BEESWAX—Per pound.	22	a	25
BUTTER—Per pound,	14	a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess,	9 00	a	—
Do Prime,	6 50	a	6 50
CORN—Per bushel,	90	a	1
Meal,	90	a	1 00
COFFEE—Per pound,	8	a	9
COTTON—Per pound,	7	a	8½
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	12	a	14
Sperm,	30	a	31
Adamantine,	28	a	28
FEATHERS—Per pound,	30	a	33
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	8 50	a	9 00
Fayetteville,	7 00	a	7 50
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	1 00	a	1 12½
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	8	a	8½
Western,	6½	a	7
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	75	a	1 00
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	7 50	a	0 00
Wide, do.	6 25	a	
Scantling,	5 25	a	5 50
Timber,	4 50	a	7 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	23	a	25
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	13 —	a	14 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	4 —	a	
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Turpentine,	0 00	a	2 25
Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	2 25
Hard—			1 25
Tar,	1 20	a	1 25
Pitch,	1 20	a	1 25
Rosin—No. 1,	1 —	a	1 12½
No. 2,	60	a	—
No. 3,	20	a	0 —
Spirits Turpentine,	34	a	37
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,		a	1 —
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	85	a	90
Black Eye,	80	a	85
Cow,	80	a	85
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	16 00	a	17 00
Prime,	12 00	a	13 00
Fresh,	5 —	a	5 50
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 25	a	3 75
Rough—Per bushel,	1 10	a	
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	23	a	35
Liverpool—sack,	1 30	a	1 40
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	5
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	1 50	a	2
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	28	a	30
Gin,	28	a	30
Whiskey,	33	a	35
Apple Brandy,	35	a	40
STEEL—Per pound,	12½	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	15 —	a	16 —
Dressed,		a	9 —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	8 —	a	9 —
Dressed,	11 —	a	00 —
SUGAR—Per pound.			
West India,	8½	a	9½
New-Orleans,	7½	a	8½
Loaf,	13	a	14
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per pound,	3 —	a	3 75
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,		a	2 —
Malaga,	34	a	45

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1 per cent.
" " " New York, " 1 " "
" " " Boston, " 1 " "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	80	a	—
Rice, per hundred lbs.,	25	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 75	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale,	—	a	50
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$ —	a	—
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	5 —	a	—
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,	6	a	—
TO BALTIMORE—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	30	a	33
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	60	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	7 00	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	1 25	a	—
Cotton yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	—
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	55	a	60
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	65	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	7 00	a	—

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Feb. 19.

Naval Stores.—The receipts are very light, and the favorable accounts from the North has caused Turpentine to advance since our last report. We quote for last sales $2 25 for soft, and $1 25 for hard. In *Spirits,* there have been no transactions that have come to our knowledge. *Tar.*—Firm at $1 25.

Lumber & Timber.—Our quotations will shew the rates of last sales. One raft, extra shipping Timber, brought $11.

Shingles—Are dull, and have gone down to $1 50.

Staves.—R. O., no sales—no demand.

Bacon.—Receipts during the past week have been light. Our quotations will give a fair state of the market.

Corn.—None received per vessel. Small lots received per Railroad are selling at 90c a $1.

Cotton.—We understand that a small lot changed hands a few days since at 8 1-2 c.

Flour.—Canal retails at $8 50 a $9. Fayetteville flour has arrived in moderate parcels; prices firm.

Hay.—Only about 50 bales received, which sold quick at $1,12 1-2. The article is very scarce.

Lard—Continues firm.

Lime.—None received.

Peas.—The supply is light and prices firm.

Beans.—White, have got up to $1 40.

Rice.—Rough has advanced to $1 10. $1 15 has been offered and refused for seed Rice.

Salt.—None arrived.

Molasses.—There is none in first hands. It is held at 23 a 25c.

NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 16.

Naval Stores.—Per barrel—			
Turpentine, new dip,	$	a	$2 10
old dip,		a	$2 10
hard,		a	1 20
Tar		a	1 25
Bacon—Per lb.—assorted,	7	a	8
Corn—Per bbl.—	3 25	a	

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 13.

Sales of the week 5,400 bales cotton at 10 1-2 to 12 1-4 cts.—3,500 sacks rice at 3 1-3 to 4.—4,500 bushels rough rice at 80 to 108 cts.—11,500 bushels N C Corn at 93 to 103 cts.—10,000 lbs new Bacon Sides at 8 1-2; Shoulders 7 1-2; Hams at 10 cents.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

Naval Stores—Per barrel—			
Turpentine, Wilmington, soft,	$2 50	a	
Newbern, "	2 50	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per gall.,	42	a	45
Tar,	1 81½	a	2 00
Rice—Per 100 lbs.,	3 27½	a	4 75

COTTON.—Our last view left the market in a declining condition, and although we did not then alter our quotations, we mentioned that sales were making at one-quarter of a cent decline; since then, the receipt of later advices from abroad has tended still more to unsettle the market, and sales are making at a further decline of half a cent. We have reduced our quotations to conform to the most recent transactions, and they are now full one cent below the highest point ten days ago. The sales are for the week 5800 bales, averaging from 10½ to 14c. per lb. for inferior to fully fair to good fair.

GRAIN.—The transactions in Wheat have again been pretty large, at improved prices; 1000 bushels Jersey sold at $1,45; 15,600 do. Genesee, $1,60 a $1,62½; and after the arrival of the Sarah Sands, 10,000 do. changed hands at $1,70 a $1,75, closing at the latter rate; the stock is now light. Prices of Northern Rye, owing to its scarcity continue nominal; 1000 bushels sold a few days since at 90 cents, but a considerably higher rate is now demanded. A lot of 6000 bushels Barley was taken for export at 80 cents, and we believe there is now none in first hands. Oats are in small supply, but the market is rather inactive; 1000 bushels Canal sold for export at 47 cents; 1500 Southern, 39 and 40; and Jersey in lots 42 a 45; we suppose 48 a 50 is a fair quotation for Northern. The favorable Foreign advices for corn have advanced the prices here about 5 cents per bushel, and induced great activity in the market, the sales probably since our last, here and to arrive (part on the opening of the river) being not less than 250,000 bushels Jersey, Northern and Southern, chiefly the former, nearly all at $1 a $1,05, with a little at $1,08 a $1,10 during the excitement of Thursday, and including 25,000 bushels to arrive some time hence at 90 cents, and a trifle over; the closing rate is $1, at which there are still free sellers both here and to arrive. Beans continue in request, and we notice sales of 500 bbls. White at $1,25 a $1,43½ per bushel, according to quality.

PROVISIONS.—The market for old Ohio Pork has remained pretty firm, though less active than it was a short time ago in prices, however, we have no change to notice; 1000 bbls. Mess sold at $14,75 a $15, buyer 30 and 60 days adding interest; and yesterday, for cash, 200 Mess, $14,62½; and 200 Prim, $12,50. Beef is quiet, and we know of no sales; we quote Country and City, $8,50 a $9,25 and $11 a $11,50. New Ohio Lard has advanced, 400 bbls. sold at 8½ a 9 cents, and at the close a higher price was offered; kegs are worth about 9 1-2 cents.—Pickled Meats have been in better request and some improvement realized; the sales are 100 tcs. Hams at 8c.; 100 do. and 200 bbls. Shoulders, part superior 6 a 6 1-2; and 80 a 100 000 lbs. Western Bacon Sides, in dry salt, for England, 9 a 9 1-4, cash. Butter of prime quality is scarce and wanted, but the other grades are without change. Cheese is in fair demand at our quotation.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine has been more in demand, and about 700 bbls. have been sold (mostly yesterday and day before) commencing at 40, and embracing all he had below 42 cents, with 100 bbls. here and 250 to arrive at this price; subsequently higher prices were demanded, and sales in lots were made from 43 to 45 cents, including 50 bbls. yesterday for export at 44, all cash. We notice a sale of 500 bbls. Tar at $1,87 1-2 per bbl.; and 700 do. Rosin, at our quotation delivered.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 13.

There has been no particular change since our last.—Cotton rather dull at present prices. But little flour offering, and sales at quotation; corn 60 cents; oats 40 to 45; Brandy 32 to 35; Whiskey 28 to 30.—*Carolinian.*

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Feb 12.—brig Josephine, Merriman, St Thomas.

schr Chas Hopkins, Godfrey, Onslow, to Geo W Davis

13.—brig Louisa, Pierce, Martinique.

brig Monhegan, Richardson, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

schr Jonas Smith. Horton, New York, to R W Brown.

14.—brig T P Parkins, Gilkey, Port Terceira, Western Islands, to Barry & Bryant.

CLEARED.

Feb. 12.—brig America, Grows, Belize, Honduras, by John Gammell.

schr St Croix, Hoyt, Baltimore, by G W Davis.

13.—brig Orchilla, Harding, Cuba, by J Hathaway & Son.

brig Annawan, Swasey, Cuba, by J Hathaway & Son.

schr R W Brown, Francis, N York, by R W Brown.

15. Br schr Mariner, Haley, St Kitts, by C D Ellis.

schr Wm Pope, Foster, Guayama, by Barry & Bryant.

schr E S Powell, Powell, Brazos Santiago, with 2 companies of troops and stores, by G W Davis.

17.—brig Wm Purington, Carr, Jamaica.

brig Selim, Storer, St Jago de Cuba.

schr Ellen Dale, Boynton, Cuba, by J Hathaway & Son.

Br brig James Willington, Kelly, Tobago, by G W Davis.

18.—brig Victory, Kelly, Port au Prince, by G W Davis.

schr Chas Hopkins, Godfrey, Plymouth, by G W Davis.

WM. DEBERNIERE,
INSPECTOR
OF
LUMBER AND TIMBER.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 19, 1847. 23-3m.

NOTICE.

DR. H. H. ROBESON, of Elizabeth, Bladen county, is my only agent during my obsence. All persons indebted to me in any manner whatever, are requested to pay the same to him without delay, otherwise they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. All persons having claims against me will present them to DR. ROBESON for payment, and he will liquidate the same as fast as he collects my

J. B. MELVIN.

Feb. 19th, 1847.—[23-2t

DRY GOODS;

Mostly of domestic manufacture, purchased low and for sale accordingly, in part as follows:

Kentucky Jeans, Negro Cloths, Bed Tick, Cotton Duck, brown Drill, do. and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, white, red and yellow Flannels, Ravens and Bear Duck; a splendid lot of Calicoes, Satinets, wool Plaids, cotton and silk Handkerchiefs, Cambric, Suspenders, Gentlemens, cotton and linen Thread, Buttons, Tape, Sewing Silk, &c. &c. For sale at STANTON & CO's.

Meeting of Stockholders.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors, passed February [illegible], 1847, it was ordered that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company be called.

In accordance with said resolution, notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders will take place in the town of Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 10th day of March next, when it is hoped a general attendance will take place. I am also instructed to invite such other persons (not Stockholders) as are disposed to aid in the construction of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, to attend said meeting.

A train of Cars will leave Weldon on Tuesday morning, the 9th day of March, for the accommodation of such persons as may wish to attend the meeting.

ALEX'R MACRAE,
Pres't. W. & R. R. R. Co.

February 19, 1847.—[23-tm.

TOBACCO—Aromatic extra Roanoke Tobacco—super extra Aromatic do., in small kegs. For sale low, at

F19.] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

LARD—Just received, 25 kegs Lard, put up expressly for family use, strictly prime. For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

February 19, 1847.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the January Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of the County of Duplin letters of administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of the late JOHN S. HILL, were granted to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to said intestate are required to make payment to the subscriber, and all persons having claims against said estate, are notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

THOS. HILL, Adm'r.

Duplin county, Feb'y 12, 1847—[22-3t

Administrator's Sale.

ON THURSDAY, the 4th day of March next, at the late residence of JOHN S. HILL, dec'd, the undersigned, as his administrator, will expose to sale, at public auction, on a credit of six months, all and singular the perishable property of every nature and description, belonging to said estate, consisting principally of

Corn, Fodder, Peas, Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Turpentine, Furniture of different kinds, Plantation Tools, Implements and Vehicles.

Among the horses which will be sold, are two thorough bred VIRGINIA COLTS, and a MARGRAVE FILLY, dam by Archy.

Purchasers will be required to give bond with good and sufficient sureties, to secure the payment of their respective purchases.

THOS. HILL, Adm'r.

Duplin county, Feb'y 12, 1847—[22-tds

National Loan Fund

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

"*A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and the Orphan.*"

(EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Capital £500,000 sterling, or $2,500,000, beside a reserve fund (from surplus premiums) of about

185,000 Dollars.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover square. *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, MD., F. R. S.

Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

Secretary—F. F. CAMROUX, Esq.

THIS INSTITUTION embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid; also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life, can, *at once,* borrow half amount of annual premium for five years, on their own note and deposite of policy.

Part of the capital is permanently invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors—as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise) or otherwise.

The payment of premiums, half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Traveling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Division of Profits.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

United States Board of Local Directors.—(Chief Office for America, 74 *Wall st.,*) *New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman;* John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq., James Coorman, Esq., George Barclay, Esq., Samuel S. Howland, Esq., Gorham A. Worth, Esq., Samuel M. Fox, Esq., William Van Hook, Esq., and C Edward Habicht, Esq.

Philadelphia.—Clement C. Biddle, Esq., Louis A. Godey, Esq., George Rex Graham, Esq., William Jones, Esq.

Baltimore.—Jonathan Meredith, Esq., Samuel Hoffman, Esq., Dr. J. H. McCulloh.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners, New York.—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker st.; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 110 Franklin st.; S. S. Keene, M. D., 290 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., and No. 134 Bowery at 3 o'clock P. M. DAILY. Fee paid by the society.)

Standing Counsel.—William Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall st.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor.—John Hone, Esq., Pine street.

Cashier.—Henry E. Cutlip, Esq.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, table of rates, lists of agents, &c., &c., obtained at the Chief Office 74 Wall st., 134 Bowery, or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies.

W. C. LORD, *Agent, Wilmington.*
A. J. DEROSSET, *Medical Examiner.*

Feb. 12, 1847.—[22-3m

NOTICE.

FLOORING and WEATHER BOARDS, well dressed, also sheathing and laths, can be at all times had at the Central Planing Mill, which will be delivered to the purchasers on any wharf designated in town, without charge for transportation.

Persons wishing to have lumber planed at said Mill, are furnished with a flat of convenient size free from charge. Apply to the subscriber, two doors north of the Custom House.

Oct 16] E. J. LUTTERLOH.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed one of the INSPECTORS of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS for the Inspection District adjoining Wilmington, tenders his services to the public. To his friends and the public generally, he promises entire devotion to the business of his office, and hopes by his constant attention to the interests of those who may avail themselves of his services, to secure a share of the patronage of the public.

JAMES A. BUNTING.

March 20, 1846 27-tf

The Old Rock Spring

FOREVER!

THE ROCK SPRING RESTAURATEUR is now open for the accommodation of the public, where every *Refreshment* the market affords may be had, at all hours of the day or night. The Bar is supplied with choice *Liquors, Wines and Cigars.* DAVID THALLY.

Dec 18, 1846 14-y

$60 REWARD!

FOR THE DESERTERS!

TWO VOLUNTEERS in Company F, by the names of L. F. RANE, and PETER SKIPPER, deserted from Camp, at Smithville on Monday morning last. RANE is about 6 feet 1 inch in height, blue eyes, hair inclined to be curly and of an auburn color, is intelligent in conversation. He came to Wilmington as a sailor, but has been working on the wharves for a month previous to volunteering. SKIPPER is from Bladen county, and was driver of the Sulky Mail between Wilmington and Elizabethtown, he is about 5 ft. 9 inches high. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the two, or $30 for either one, to the Colonel of the N. C. Regiment of Volunteers at Smithville.

W. E. KIRKPATRICK,
Capt. of Comp. F.

Feb. 19th.—[23tf

SQUIRE'S

NEW LOTTERY OFFICE,

Petersburg, Va.

D. PAINE & CO., MANAGERS.

SPLENDID SCHEMES!!!

ATTENTION! *Adventurers are requested to notice the following splendid schemes.*—Those wishing to obtain Prize Tickets, are invited to apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber. Don't forget!!! H. N. SQUIRE,
Bank St., Petersburg, Va.

GRAND SCHEMES for FEBRUARY, 1847.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1847.

Grand Consolidated, Class No. 8, 78 Nos. 13 drawn.

$50,000! $20,000! $10,000!

1 prize of	$6,000	40 prizes of		$500
1	do	5,000	100 do	400
1	do	3,604	100 do	300
40	do	1,000	130 do	100

Wholes $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1847.

Susquehanna Lottery, Class No. 13, 75 Nos. 12 drawn.

1 prize of $15,000
1 do. 15,000
1 do. 15,000
1 do. 15,000
1 do. 15,000
are $75,000.

1 prize of	$6,000	20 prizes of	$1,000
1 do	4,000	20 do	500
1 do	3,090	20 do	400
1 do	2,000	20 do	300
1 do	1,627	130 do	250

Wholes $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1847.

Grand Consolidated, Class No. 9, 75 Nos. 13 drawn.

$30,000! $10,000!

1 prize of	$5,000	25 prizes of	$1,273
1 do	4,000	25 do	1,000
1 do	3,000	25 do	500
2 do	2,000	25 do	300
2 do	1,800	200 do	200

Wholes $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of 25 Whole Tickets			$110 00
do.	25 Half	do.	55 00
do.	25 Quarter	do.	27 50

As we are fully determined on selling some of the above prizes, we would earnestly advise our friends and patrons to secure their tickets. Now is the time. All orders confidential.

☞ Remember in purchasing by the package, I always give in three tickets.

I have every day Lotteries from $1 to $20, and when a remittance is made to me, large or small, I will always invest in the most popular Lotteries on hand. The drawings sent, when requested, to all who order from me. The cash for all capitals can be had at sight. On all letters enclosing cash or prize tickets, the postage need not be paid.

Tickets in the above Lotteries are received, and all orders addressed to me will meet the most prompt and confidential attention.

Address, H. N. SQUIRE,
Oct 16—5] Petersburg, Va.

Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale all his lands situated in Bladen county, near White Hall. The lands consist of Turpentine and Timber lands, as well as a farming tract. There are now about 70,000 Turpentine boxes on the lands, and a large body of valuable Timber. Further description is deemed unnecessary, as purchasers will examine for themselves before buying.

For particulars apply to the subscriber at his residence, seven miles east of Elizabeth, on the Wilmington road. JOSEPH R. KEMP.

Bladen county, Feb 5, 1847—21-4t*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

ONSLOW COUNTY

COURT OF EQUITY,

September Term, 1846.

Mary Ward,
vs.
Elijah Murrell, Edw'd Williams, and Henry G. Montfort.
} Original Bill of Complaint.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Edward Williams and Henry G. Montfort, two of the defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks for the said defendants to appear at the March term of this Court, and answer this bill, or judgment pro confesso will be given against them.

Witness, J. M. FRENCH, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Onslow, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1846.

J. M. FRENCH, C. M. E.

Feb 5, 1847 [Pr. fee, $5 62½.] 21-4t

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my plantation in Duplin county, sometime in June last, my negro man

BILL.

He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, dark complexion, and walks a little cramped, from having had his toes injured by frost, has a pleasant look when spoken to, and is a blacksmith by trade. Said boy was raised in Jones county, where I think he is lurking, and probably harbored. He is also acquainted in the counties of Duplin and Onslow, and has been outlawed.

I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail within the State, so that I can get him again, and an additional sum of $200 for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

LUTHER WRIGHT.

Duplin co., Nov'r 27, 1846 11-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE,

In the town of Wilmington.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING desirous to close his business in Wilmington, offers for sale, the House and Lot on Walnut Street, continued, now occupied by Mr. JOS. M. TILLEY. The lot is 66 feet by 330 feet, corner lot, having on it a new one and a half story house, containing 6 rooms, with all necessary out houses.

ALSO,

A House and Lot, situated on Red Cross Street, now occupied by the undersigned. The lot is 80 feet by 200 feet, the house contains 8 rooms, is nearly new, and is filled in with brick; there are all necessary out-houses on the lot. Also, an enclosed lot adjoining and fronting Red Cross Street, 66 feet by 200 feet.

ALSO,

Two enclosed lots on Boundary and Third Streets, 55 feet by 250 feet.

ALSO,

One half lot on *Third Street* continued. Also, one quarter section of Land in the State of Illinois—said to be of excellent quality.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAM WILSON.

August 21, 1846 49-tf

CROCKERY and Glass Ware, for sale low by R H STANTON & CO.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS—in all their variety, by R H STANTON & CO

MAIL PROPOSALS.

2824: From Nashville to Peach Tree Grove, 12 miles and back, once a week

Leave Nashville every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Peach Tree Grove same day by 5 p m

Leave Peach Tree Grove every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Nashville same day by 12 m

2825: From Stantonsburgh, to Tossnott Depot, 10 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Stantonsburgh every Monday and Thursday at 9 a m, arrive at Tossnott Depot same days by 12 m

Leave Tossnott Depot every Monday and Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Stantonsburgh same days by 4 p m

2826: From Stantonsburgh, by Speight's Bridge, Snow Hill, Hookerstown, Airy Grove, Kinston, Strabane, Albertson's, Saracta, and Kenansville, to Strickland's Depot, 86 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Stantonsburgh every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Strickland's Depot next day by 6 p m

Leave Strickland's Depot every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Stantonsburgh next day by 6 p m

2827: From Dudley, by Whitfield's Mills, Sleepy Creek, and Jericho, to Strabane, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Dudley every Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Strabane same day by 7 p m

Leave Strabane every Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Dudley same day by 6 p m

2828: From Strickland's Depot, by Kenansville, Hallsville, Richland, and Market Place, to Trenton, 57 miles and back, once a week

Leave Strickland's Depot every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Trenton next day by 6 p m

Leave Trenton every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Strickland's Depot next day by 11 a m

2829: From Wilmington, by Topsail Sound, Stump Sound, Snead's Ferry, Stone Bay, Foy's Store, and Onslow c h, to Richland, 73 miles and back, once a week

Leave Wilmington every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Richland next day by 6 p m

Leave Richland every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Wilmington next day by 6 p m

2830: From Wilmington, by Long's Creek, Moore's Creek, Harel's Store, and Taylor's Bridge, to Clinton, 66 miles and back, once a week—Black River Chapel to be supplied on return trip

Leave Wilmington every Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Clinton next day by 12 m

Leave Clinton every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Wilmington next day by 9 p m

2831: From Taylor's Bridge, by Lisburn, to Gravelly Hill, 16 miles and back, once a week

Leave Taylor's Bridge every Saturday at 4 p m, arrive at Gravelly Hill same day by 8 p m

Leave Gravelly Hill every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Taylor's Bridge same day by 9 a m

2832: From Clinton, to Cox's Store, 19 miles and back, once a week

Leave Clinton every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Cox's Store same day by 6 p m

Leave Cox's Store every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Clinton same day by 11 a m

2833: From Onslow c h, by French mills, to Swansborough, 26 miles and back, once a week

Leave Onslow c h every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Swansborough next day by 4 p m

Leave Swansborough every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Onslow c h next day by 2 p m

2834: From Newbern, by Polloksville, Trenton, Kinston, and Mosely Hall, to Goldsboro', 78 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Newbern every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 m, arrive at Goldsboro' next days by 6 a m

Leave Goldsboro' every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Newbern next days by 6 a m

2835: From Newbern, by Cravensville, to Beaufort, 48 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Newbern every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Beaufort same days by 5 p m

Leave Beaufort every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Newbern same days by 5 p m

2836: From Polloksville, by Bainbridge, to Halnot's, 25 miles and back, once in two weeks

Leave Polloksville every other Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Halnot's same day by 9 p m

Leave Halnot's every other Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Polloksville same day by 1 p m

2837: From Kinston, Lenoir county, by R D Nunn's, Lewis Jones's, and Stephen M Grady's, to Hallsville, in Duplin county, 35 miles and back, once a week

Leave Kinston every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Hallsville same day by 6 p m

Leave Hallsville every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Kinston same day by 6 p m

2838: From Greenville, by Contentnia, Hookerstown, Snow Hill, and Fort Run, to Goldsborough, 46 miles and back, once a week

Leave Greenville every Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Goldsborough same day by 9 p m

Leave Goldsborough every Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Greenville same day by 12 p m

2839: From Washington, by Bath, Pungo Bridge, Pungo, Leechville, Germanton, Slade's creek, Swan Quarter c h and Lake Landing, to Middletown, 93 miles and back, twice a week to Bath, and once a week the remainder of the route

Leave Washington every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Bath same day by 6 p m

Leave Bath every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Washington same day by 12 m

Leave Washington every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Middleton next Saturday by 12 m

Leave Middleton every Saturday at 2 p m, arrive at Washington next Monday by 8 p m

Proposals, in addition to the above, are also invited as follows:

From Washington by Bath, Pungo bridge, Pungo, Leechville, Slades Creek, Swan Quarter, and Lake Landing to Middletown, *returning by Fairfield and Swan Quarter to Washington*, twice a week to Bath, and once a week the remainder of the route, 101 miles.

2840: From Washington, by Ocracoke, to Portsmouth, 75 miles and back, once a week

Leave Washington every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Ocracoke next Saturday by 9 a m, and at Portsmouth same day by 12 m

Leave Portsmouth every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Washington next Wednesday by 12 m

2841 From Plymouth, by Gardner's Bridge, Williamston, Washington, and Swift creek Bridge, to Newbern, 80 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Plymouth every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 a m, arrive at Washington same days by 12 m, and at Newbern same days by 10 p m.

Leave Newbern every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 a m, arrive at Washington same days by 12 m, and at Plymouth same days by 11 p m

2842 From Plymouth, by Cool Spring, to Columbia, 38 miles and back, once a week

Leave Plymouth every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Columbia same day by 4 p m

Leave Columbia every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Plymouth same day by 6 p m

2843 From Windsor, by Merry Hill, Ashland, Colerain, Bethel, Pitch Landing, and Winton, to Murfreesborough, 61 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Windsor every Wednesday and Sunday at 4 a m, arrive at Murfreesborough same days by 11 p m

Leave Murfreesborough every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Windsor same days by 11 p m

2844 From Elenton, by Hertford, Woodville, Elizabeth City, New Lebanon, South mills, Lake Drummond, Deep creek, Va, to Norfolk, Va, 81 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Elenton every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Norfolk same days by 6 p m

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Elenton same days by 11 p m

Proposals for six times a week service on this route will be considered

2845: From Elenton, by Ballard's Bridge, Mintonsville, Sunbury, Middle Swamp, Gatesville, and Somerton, to Suffolk, Va, 77 miles and back, once a week

Leave Elenton every Thursday at 4 a m arrive at Suffolk next day by 4 p m

Leave Suffolk every Tuesday at 11 a m, arrive at Edenton next day by 6 p m

2846: From Edenton, to Merry Hill, 10 miles and back, once a week

Leave Edenton every Wednesday at 12 m, arrive at Merry Hill same day by 3 p m

Leave Merry Hill every Wednesday at 7 a m, arrive at Edenton same day by 10 a m

Proposals for twice a week service will be considered

2847: From Woodville to Durant's Neck, 12 miles and back, once a week

Leave Woodville every Monday at 12 m, arrive at Durant's Neck same day by 3 p m

Leave Durant's Neck every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Woodville same day by 11 a m

2848: From Elizabeth City, by Camden, Shiloh, Indiantown, Currituck c h, Northwest River Bridge, Va, Hickory Ground, and Great Bridge, to Norfolk, 66 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Elizabeth City every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Norfolk next day by 12 m

Leave Norfolk every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Elizabeth City next day by 8 p m

2849: From Currituck c h, by Coinjock & Poplar branch, to Powell's point, 34 miles and back, once a week

Leave Currituck c h every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Powell's point same day by 5 pm

Leave Powell's point every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Currituck c h same day by 7 p m

2850: From Franklin Depot, Va, by South Quay, Winton, N C, & Edenton, to Plymouth, 108 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Franklin Depot every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Plymouth same days by 11 p m

Leave Plymouth every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11½ p m, arrive at Franklin Depot next days by 10½ a m

Separate proposals to convey the mail three times a week between Edenton and Plymouth, by a schedule to connect the Norfolk and Edenton mails with the Plymouth and Newbern mails, will be considered.

2851: From Murfreesborough, by Martinsville and Potecasi, to St John, 24 miles & back, once a week

Leave Murfreesborough every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at St John same day 11 a m

Leave St John every Friday at 12 m, arrive at Murfreesborough same day by 5 p m

2852: From Murfreesborough to Newson's Depot, Va, 18 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Murfreesborough every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Newson's Depot same days by 12 m

Leave Newson's Depot every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 p m, arrive at Murfreesborough same days by 9 p m

Proposals to end this route at Gareysburg, N C, instead of Newson's Depot, will be considered

2853: From Ridgeway by Bullock's Store, Palmer's Spring, Va, St Tammany and Fitt's Store, N C, to Ridgeway, equal to 18 miles, twice a week

Leave Rideway every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Ridgeway same days by 7 p m

2854: From Ridgeway, by Exchange and Woodworth's to Clarksville, Va, 30 miles and back, three times a week, with a tri-weekly branch from Woodworth's to Boydton, Va, 12 miles, to run in due connexion

Leave Ridgeway every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Clarksville same days by 3 p m

Leave Clarksville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Ridgeway same days by 3 p m

☞Proposals to extend the service on this route from Clarksville by Halifax c h to Danville, will be considered

2855: From Henderson to Williamborough, 9 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Henderson every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Williamsborough same days by 3 p m

Leave Williamsborough every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Henderson same days by 11 a m

Proposals for twice a week service will be considered.

2856: From Henderson, by Oxford, Oakhill, Roxborough, Leesburg, Red House, and Milton, to Danville, Va, 73 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Henderson every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday after the arrival of the northern mail, say 10 a m, arrive at Danville next days by 7 a m.

Leave Danville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Henderson next days by 7 a m

Proposals for twice a week service on this route will be considered.

2857: From Franklinton, by Wilton, Tallyho, Buffalo Hill, Red Mountain, and Caldwell, to Hillsborough, 52 miles and back, once a week

Leave Franklinton every Wednesday at 4 p m, arrive at Hillsborough next day by 7 p m

Leave Hillsborough every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Franklinton next day by 10 a m

2858: From Forestville, by New Light, Wilton, and Brookville, to Oxford, 42 miles and back, once a week

Leave Forestville every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Oxford same day by 7 p m

Leave Oxford every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Forestville same day by 7 p m

2859: From Forestville to Rollesville, 5 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Forestville every Monday and Thursday at 11 a m, arrive at Rollesville same days by 1 p m

Leave Rollesville every Monday and Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Forestville same days by 10 a m

2860: From Louisburg, by Reubentown, to Ransom's Bridge, 18 miles and back, once a week

Leave Louisburg every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Ransom's Bridge same day by 11 a m

Leave Ransom's Bridge every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Louisburg same day by 7 p m

2861: From Oxford, by Waterloo, Bullock's, Abraham's Plains, & Brownsville, to Young's X Roads, 37 miles and back, once a week

Leave Oxford every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Young's X Roads same day by 6 p m

Leave Young's X Roads every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Oxford same day by 6 p m

2862: From Oxford, by Tallyho, Dutchville, Knapp of Reeds, Stagville, South Lowell Mills, Lipscomb, and Enoe mills, to Hillsborough, 46 miles & back once a week

Leave Oxford every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Hillsborough same day by 7 p m

Leave Hillsborough every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Oxford same day by 7 p m

2863: From Wilton, by Tranquility, Fishdam, Westpoint, Prattsburgh, and Trice's Store, to Chapel Hill, 41 miles and back, once a week

Leave Wilton every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Chapel Hill same day by 7 p m

Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Wilton same day by 7 p m.

2864: From Hillsborough, by Cedar Grove, Junto, Prospecthill, and Gordonton, to Leesburg, 32 miles and back, once a week

Leave Hillsborough every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Leesburg same day by 5 p m

Leave Leesburg every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Hillsborough same day by 5 p m

2865: From Hillsborough, by Walnut Grove and Van Hook's Store, to Roxborough, 24 miles and back, once a week

Leave Hillsboro' every Tuesday at 6 a m arrive at Roxboro' same day by 4 p m

Leave Roxborough every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Hillsborough same day by 4 pm

2866: From Hillsboro', by Hawfield, Mount Willing, Ruffin's Mills, McDaniels, and Rockcreek, to Long's Mills, 39 miles and back, once a week

Leave Hillsboro' every Thursday at 6 a m. arrive at Long's Mill's same day by 6 p m

Leave Long's mills every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Hillsborough same day by 6 p m

Proposals to extend this route from Long's mills to Ashborough will be considered

2867: From Ashborough to Lawrenceville, 40 miles and back, once a week

Leave Ashborough every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Lawrenceville same day by 7 p m

Leave Lawrenceville every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashborough same day by 7 p m

2868: From Ashborough, by Moffitt's mills, Waddell's Ferry, and Brower's mills, to Prosperity, 30 miles and back, once a week

Leave Ashborough every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Prosperity same day by 5 p m

Leave Prosperity every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashborough same day by 5 p m

2869: From Mason Hall, by Big Falls, Pleasant Grove, Fawcett's Store, Mooresville, Stoney creek, Anderson's Store, and High Towers, to Leesburg, 53 miles and back, once a week

Leave Mason Hall every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Leesburg next day by 12 m

Leave Leesburg every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Mason Hall next day by 7 p m

2870: From Greensborough, by Monticello, High Rock, Lenox Castle, Slade's, Locust Hill, and Yanceyville, to Milton, 53 miles & back, three times a week

Leave Greensborough every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 a m, arrive at Milton next days by 2 a m

Leave Milton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p m, arrive at Greensborough next days by 6 p m

Proposals to extend this route from Milton, by Cunningham's Store and Bloomsburg, Va, to Halifax c h, will be considered

Proposals for semi-weekly service will also be considered

2871: From Greensborough, by Jamestown, Brummell's, Rich Fork, and Lexington, to Salisbury, 52 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Greensboro' every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2½ p m, arrive at Salisbury next days by 7½ a m

Leave Salisbury every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Greensboro' same days by 12 p m

2872: From Greenboro', by Shaw's mills, Clapp's, Holt's Store, Hartshorn, Rock creek, Snow Camp, Sandy Grove, Mudlick, Hickory Mountain, Cane creek, Hadley's mills, and Rock Rest, to Pittsborough, 68 miles and back, once a week

Leave Greensboro' every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Pittsborough next day by 5 p m

Leave Pittsborough every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Greensborough next day by 5 p m

2873: From Greensborough, by Fentriss, Centre, and New Salem, to Ashborough, 29 miles and back, once a week

Leave Greensborough every Tuesday at 9 a m, arrive at Ashborough same day by 6 p m

Leave Ashborough every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Greensborough same day by 3 p m.

2874. From Greensborough, by Hillsdale, Monroeton, Troublesome, Reidsville, Rawlingsburg, and Graves, to Danville, Va, 52 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Greensborough every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Danville same days by 5 p m

Leave Danville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 a m, arrive at Greensboro' same days by 1 p m

2875. From Greensborough, by New Garden, Friendship, Kernersville, and Limestone Well, to Salem, 28 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Greensboro' every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3 p m, arrive at Salem same days by 11 p m

Leave Salem every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Greensborough same days by 2 p m

2876. From Reidsville, by Wentworth, and Eagle Falls, to Leaksville, 18 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Reidsville every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Leaksville same days by 12 m

Leave Leaksville every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Reidsville same days by 7 p m

2877 From Reidsville, by Lawson's Store, Blackwell's, and Sergeantsville, to Yanceyville, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Reidsville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Yanceyville same day by 1 p m

Leave Yanceyville every Wednesday at 2 p m, arrive at Reidsville same day by 9 p m

2878 From Hillsdale, by Summerfield, Oak Ridge, and Belew's Creek, to Kernersville, 19 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hillsdale every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Kernersville same day by 12 m

Leave Kernersville every Tuesday at 1 p m, arrive at Hillsdale same day by 6 p m

2879 From Wentworth, by Pleasantville, Madison, Ayresville, Crooked Creek, Colesville, Francisco, and Big Creek, to Mount Airy, 68 miles and back, twice a week to Madison, and once a week residue.

Leave Wentworth every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Mount Airy next day by 12 m

Leave Mount Airy every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Wentworth next day by 6 p m

Leave Wentworth every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Madison same day by 12 m

Leave Madison every Monday at 1 p m, arrive at Wentworth same day by 5 p m

2880 From Salem, by Columbian Inn, Blakeley, Madison, and Grogansville, to Martinsville, Va, 60 miles and back, once a week

Leave Salem every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Martinsville next day by 12 m

Leave Martinsville every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Salem next day by 8 p m

2881 From Salem, by Germanton, Red Shoals, Martin's Lime Kilns, and Colesville, to Patric c h, Va, 50 miles and back, twice a week to Germanton, and once a week residue Columbian Inn to be supplied on the return trip

Leave Salem every Sunday at 4 a m, arrive at Patrick c h same day by 11 p m

Leave Patrick c h every Monday at 4 a m, arrive at Salem same day by 11 p m

Leave Salem every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Germanton same day by 10 a m

Leave Germanton every Tuesday at 12 m, arrive at Salem same day by 4 p m

2882 From Salem by Oldtown, Bethania, Little Yadkin, Olive Mount, Tilmont, Mount Airy, Good Spur, Va, Hillsville, Poplar Camp, and Jackson's Ferry, to Wytheville 93 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Salem every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday at 4 a m, arrive at Wytheville next days by 11 p m

Leave Wytheville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday at 4 a m, arrive at Salem next days by 11 p m

Proposals for semi-weekly service will be considered.

2883 From Salem, by Panther creek, Huntsville, Hamptonville, Chapell's X Roods, Dennyville, Elder Branch, Wilkesboro', Church's Store, Reddy's River, Jefferson, North Fork, Taylorsville, Te, Moore's Iron Works, Dugger's Ferry, Hampton, and Elizabethtown, to Jonesborough, 171 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Salem every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday at 5 a m, arrive at Jonesborough next Friday, Monday, and Wednesday by 6 p m

Leave Jonesborough every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday at 5 a m, arrive at Salem next Friday, Monday, and Wednesday by 6 p m

Proposals for once a week, and also for twice a week service will be considered

2884 From Salem, by Clemmonsville, Smith Grove, Mocksville, County Line, and Oak Forest, to Statesville, 51 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Salem every Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Statesville next days by 6 p m

Leave Statesville every Monday and Thurseay at 6 a m, arrive at Salem next days by 11 a m

2885 From Salem, by Midway, to Lexington, 20 miles and back, once a week

Leave Salem every Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Lexington same day by 11 a m

Leave Lexington every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Salem same day by 8 p m

2886 From Bethania, by Vienna, Red Plains, Forbush, Republic, and Dowelltown, to Hamptonville, 32 miles and back, once a week

Leave Bethania every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Hamptonville same day by 5 p m

Leave Hamptonville every Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Bethania same day by 5 p m

2887 From Rockford, by Walnut Lane, Jonesville, and Brier creek, to Wilkesborough, 38 miles and back, once a week

Leave Rockford every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Wilkesborough same day by 6 p m

Leave Wilkesborough every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Rockford same day by 6 p m

2888 From Rockford, by Siloam, Stoney Ridge, Wolfe's, and Little Yadkin, to Germanton, 31 miles and back, once a week

Leave Rockford every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Germanton same day by 4 p m

Leave Germanton every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Rockford same day by 4 p m

2889 From Hamptonville, by Zion, New Hope, Mount Pisgah, and Liberty Hill, to Statesville, return by Liberty Hill, Snow creek, and Williamsburg, to Hamptonville, equal to 35 miles, once a week

Leave Hamptonville every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Statesville same day by 7 p m

Leave Statesville every Wednesday at 7 a m, arrive at Hamptonville same day by 7 p m

2890 From Elder Branch, by Brier creek, Hay Meadow, Mulberry, and Laurel Spring, to Mouth of Wilson, Va, 47 miles and back, once in two weeks

Leave Elder Branch every other Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Mouth of Wilson next day by 11 a m

Leave Mouth of Wilson every other Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Elder Branch next day by 5 p m

2891 From Wilkesborough, by Holman's Ford and Laurel Gap, to Council's store, 35 miles and back, once in two weeks

Leave Wilkesborough every other Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Council's store same day by 6 p m

Leave Council's store every other Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Wilkesborough same day by 6 p m

2892 From Wilkesborough, by Elkville, Fort Defiance, Lenoir c h, and Copenhagen, to Morgantown, 49 miles and back, once a week

Leave Wilkesborough every Tuesday at 8 a m, arrive at Morgontown next day by 12 m

Leave Morgantown every Wednesday at 2 p m, arrive at Wilkesborough next day by 7 p m

2893 From Morgantown, by Brindletown, Mountain Home, and Minersville, to Rutherfordton, 42 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Morgantown every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton same days by 7 p m

Leave Rutherfordton every Tuesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Morgantown same days by 7 p m

2894 From Morgantown, by Marion c h, Old Fort, and Swannano, to Ashville, 59 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Morgantown every Thursday and Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashville next days by 4 p m

Leave Ashville every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Morgantown next days by 4 p m

2895 From Morgantown, by Linville river, North Cove, Grassy creek, Bakersville, Burnsville, Bald creek, Ivy, and Stockville, to Ashville, 98 miles and back, once a week; return by Young's instead of Bakersville.

Leave Morgantown every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashville every Thursday by 4 p m

Leave Ashville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Morgantown every Sunday by 4 p m

2896 From Morgantown, by Perkinsville, Colletsville, Globe, Valley Crucis, Sugar Grove, Council's store, Moret's mill, and Elk X roads, to Jefferson, 76 miles and back, once a week

Leave Morgantown every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Jefferson next day by 6 p m

Leave Jefferson every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Morgantown next day by 6 p m

2897 From Morgantown, by Love Lady, Catawba View, Wittenberg, Little river, and Grassy Fork, to James's X roads, 48 miles and back, once a week; Deal's mills to be supplied on the return trip

Leave Morgantown every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at James's X roads next day by 5 p m

Leave James's X roads every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Morgantown next day by 11 a m

2898: From Marion c h by Turkey Cove, and Bakersville, to Elizabethtown, Tenn. 63 miles and back, once a week

Leave Marion c h every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Elizabethtown next day by 5 p m

Leave Elizabethtown every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Marion c h next day by 5 p m

2899: From Statesville, by Fancy Hill, Stoney Point, Jame's x Roads, and Bogles', to Wilkesborough, 37 miles and back, once a week

Leave Statesville every Saturday at 6 a m arrive at Wilkesborough same day by 6 p m

Leave Wilkesborough every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Statesville same day by 6 p m

2900: From Statesville by Bethany Church, Tabor Church, Houstonville, Hamptonville, Dowelltown, Rockford, Scull Camp, and Haystack, to Mount Airy, 80 miles and back, once a week

Leave Statesville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Mount Airy next day by 8 p m

Leave Mount Airy every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Statesvile next day at 6 p m

2901: From Salisbury, by Mount Vernon, Mocksville, and Farmington, to Huntsville, 39 miles and back, once a week

Leave Salisbury every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Huntsville same day by 7 p m

Leave Huntsville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Salisbury same day by 7 p m

2902: From Salisbury, by Cowansville, Statesville, Poplar Grove, Newton, Chesnut Oak, and Drowning creek, to Mrgantown, 79 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Salisbury every Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Morgantown next days by 11 p m

Leave Morgantown every Tuesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Salisbury next days by 8 p m

2903: From Salisbury, by Miranda, Spring Grove, Deep Well, Mount Mourne, Beattie's Ford, Catawba Springs, Vesuvius Furnace, Graham's Forge, Lincolnton, Wilsonville, Garner's Ford, Rutherfordton, Chimney Rock, and Fairview, to Ashville, 140 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Salisbury every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Ashville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday by 4 a m

Leave Ashville every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday by 6 a m

2904: From Salisbury by Lutherville, Coleman, Concord, Harrisburg, Charlotte, White Hall, and Ranaleburg, to Yorkville, S C, 72 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Salisbury every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday at 8½ a m, arrive at Yorkville next days by 8½ a m

Leave Yorkville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Salisbury next days by 6 a m

2905: From Salisbury, by Rockville, Gold Hill, Kendall's Store, Albermarle, Norwood, Cedar Hill, Beverly, Wadesborough, Morven, and Sneedsborough, to Cheraw, S C, 85 miles, and back, three times a week

Leave Salisbury every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a m, arrive at Cheraw next days by 5 p m

Leave Cheraw every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a m, arrive at Salisbury next days by 5 p m

2906: From Jamestown, by Westminister, Deep River, Abbott's Creek, Brownstown, Midway, Sandy Ridge, and Fulton, to Mocksville, 40 miles and back, once a week

Leave Jamestown every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Mocksville same day by 7 p m

Leave Mocksville every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Jamestown same day by 7 p m

2907: From Jamestown, by Hunt's Store, Fair Grove, La Grange, New Market, New Salem, Sandy creek, Troy's Store, Long's mills, Patterson's Store, Snow Camp, Lindley's Store, Clover Garden, and Rock Spring to Hillsborough, 33 miles and back once a week

Leave Jamestown every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Hillsborough next day by 7 p m

Leave Hillsborough every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Jameston next day by 7 p m

2908: From Lexington, by Tyro, to Yadkin, 15 miles and back, once a week

Leave Lexington every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Yadkin same day by 6 p m

Leave Yadkin every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Lexington same day by 11 a m

2909: From Pittsborough, by Haywood, Martha's Vineyard, Chalk Level, and Northington, to Harrington, 38 miles and back once a week

Leave Pittsborough every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Harrington same day by 7 p m

Leave Harrington every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Pittsborough same day by 7 p m

3910: From Pittsborough, by Pedlars's Hill, Gulph, Watson's Bridge, and Centreville, to Carthage, equal to 40 miles, once a week, return by Prosperity, instead of Centreville

Leave Pittsborough every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Carthage same day by 6 p m

Leave Carthage every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Pittsborough same day by 6 p m

2911: From Pittsborough, by Emerson's Tan Yard, Brush creek, Moffits mills, Brower's mills, and Gold Region, to Caledonia, 56 miles and back once a week

Leave Pittsborough every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Caledonia next day by 4 p m

Leave Caledonia every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Pittsborough next by 4 p m

2912: From Lawrenceville, by Harrisville, Wind Hill and Jackson Hill, to Healing Spring, return by Jackson Hill and Milledgeville to Lawrenceville, equal to 33 miles once a week

Leave Lawrenceville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Healing Spring same day by 5 p m

Leave Healing Spring every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Lawrenceville same day by 5 p m

2913: From Lawrenceville, by Mount Gilead, Dumas's Store, and Lisleville, to Wadesborough 30 miles and back, once a week

Leave Lawrenceville every Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Wadesborough same day by 4 p m

Leave Wadesborough every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Lawrenceville same day by 4 p m

2914: From Wadesborough by Lanesborough, Jenkin's Store, Coburns, Store, Orrville, and Maxwell's Store, to Charlotte, 52 miles and back, once a week

Leave Wadesborough every Thursday at 10 a m, arrive at Charlotte next day by 4 p m.

Leave Charlotte every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Wadesborough next day by 9 a m.

2915: From Wadesborough, by Poplar Hill, White's Store, eltonsville, Lane's Creek, Beaver Dam, Richardson's Creek, Jenken's Store, Hammond's Store, and Diamond Hill, to Wadesborough equal to 38 miles, once a week.

Leave Wadesborough every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Wadesborough next day by 6 p m.

2916: From Cheraw, S C, by Stewards town, N C, Rockingham, Dockery's Store, Covington, Powellton, McCallum's Store, and Butler's mills, to Troy, 59 miles and back, twice a week to Rockingham, and once a week the residue. Return by Bostick's mills, instead of Powellton, Covington, and Dockery's Store.

Leave Cheraw, S C every Wednesday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Rockingham same day by 9 p m.

Leave Rockingham every Wednesday and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Cheraw same days by 12 m

Leave Rockingham every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Troy same day by 6 p m

Leave Troy every Sunday at 5 a m, arrive at Rockingham same day by 6 p m

2917: From Charlotte, by Sharon, Hemphill's Store, Providence, Sunflower and Wolfsville, to Jacksonham, S C, 35 miles and back, once a week

Leave Charlotte every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Jacksonham same day by 7 p m

Leave Jacksonham every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Charlotte same day by 7 p m

2918: From Charlotte, by Mount Seer, Pleasant Valley, S C, Belair, Cureton's Store, Lancaster, c h Pleasant Hill, Hanging Rock, Sandton, Flat Rock, and Grannies Quarter, to Camden, 77 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Charlotte every Monday and Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Lancaster c h same days by 8 p m

Leave Lancaster c h every Tuesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Camden same days by 3 p m

Leave Camden every Monday and Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Lancaster c h same days by 8 p m, and at Charlotte next days by 6 p m

2919: From Charlotte, by Tuckasaga and Woodlawn, to Lincolnton, 33 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Charlotte every Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Lincolnton same days by 4 p m

Leave Lincolnton every Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Charlotte, same days by 4 p m

2920: From Charlotte, by Martindale, Hopewell, Cowan's Ford, Rozell's Ferry, Fomeys and Cottage Home, to Beattie's Ford, 28 miles and back once a week

Leave Charlotte every Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Beattie's Ford same day by 6 p m

Leave Beattie's Ford every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Charlotte same day by 6 p m

2921: From Charlotte, by Equality, Steele Creek, South Point, Stowesville, Erasmus, Catawba Creek, and Hoylesville, to Lincolnton, 51 miles and back once a week

Leave Charlotte every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Lincolnton next day by 11 a m

Leave Lincolnton every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Charlotte, next day, by 6 p m

2922: From Charlotte, by Alexandriana, Hickory Grove, Davidson's College, Mount Mourne, and Fallstown; to Statesville, 41 miles and back, once a week

Leave Clarlotte every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Statesville same day 7 p m

Leave Statesville every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Charlotte same day by 7 p m

2923: From Concord, by Flint Hill and Mill Grove, to Davidson College, return by Unity and Mill Hill, to Concord, equal to 19 miles once a week

Leave Concord every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Davidson College same day by 11 a m

Leave Davidson College every Tuesday at 12 m, arrive at Concord same day 7 p m

2924: From Concord, by Kirkland, Welch's mills, Poineer mills, Morrison's Tan Yard, Clear Creek, Coburn's Store, Fullwood's Store, Oakville, Monroe c h, Walkersville, and Jacksonham, S C, to Lancaster, c h, 72 miles and back, once a week

Leave Concord every Wednesday at 7 a m, arrive at Lancaster c h next day by 6 p m

Leave Lancaster c h every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Concord next day by 5 p m

2925; From Concord, by Mount Comfort; to Bost's Mills, 16 miles and back, once week

Leave Concord every Monday at 7 am, arrive at Bost's mills same day by 12 m

Leave Bost's mill every Monday at 1 p m, arrive at Concord same day by 6 p m

2926: From Beatties Ford, by Sherill's Ford and Lowrance's Mills to Hokesville, and return by Flint Rock, Lowrance's Mill, Mountain creek, and Dry Ponds, to Beattie's Ford, equal to 31 miles, once a week

Leave Beatties Ford every Wednesday at 12 m, arrive at Hokesville next day by 12 m

Leave Hokesville every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Beattie's Ford next day by 12 m

2927: From Lincolnton, by Killiam's Mills, Early Grove, Newton c h, and Fisher's, to Catawba View, 29 miles & back, once a week

Leave Lincolnton every Monday at 7 a m, arrive at Catawba View same day by 6 p m

Leave Catawba View every Sunday at 7 a m, arrive at Lincolnton, same day by 6 p m

2928: From Lincolnton, by Siegle's Store, Jacob's Fork, & Mull Grove, to Morgantown, 39 miles and back, once a week

Leave Lincolnton every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Morgantown same day by 6 p m

Leave Morgantown every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Lincolnton same day by 6 p m

2929: From Lincolnton, by Long creek Shoals, Falls, [illegible] creek, and Bethel, to Yorkville, S C, 40 miles and back, once a week

Leave Lincolnton every Monday at 7 a m, arrive at Yorkville same day by 7 p m

Leave Yorkville every Sunday at 8 a m, arrive at Lincolnton same day by 8 p m

2930: From Lincolnton, by Buffalo, Shelby, Swangston, Erwinsville, Limestone Springs, S C, and Hurricane, to Spartansburg, 62 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Lincolnton every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Spartansburg, next days by 8 p m

Leave Spartansburg every Sunday & Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Lincolnton next days by 7 a m

2931: From Shelby, by Antoch, to Yorkville, S C, 35 miles and back, once a week

Leave Shelby every Monday at 6 am, arrive at Yorkville same day by 6 p m

Leave Yorkville every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Shelby same day by 6 p m

2932: From Rutherfordton, by White Oak, Sunday Plains, Earlesville, S C, Gowensville, Caldwell, and Milford, to Greenville c h, 51 miles and back, once a week

Leave Rutherfordton every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Greenville c h next day by 11 a m

Leave Greenville c h every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 7 p m

2933: From Rutherfordton, by High Shoals, Mooresborough, Birchettsville, Camp Call, Piedmont, Duncan's creek, and Logan's Store, to Rutherfordton, equal to 36 miles, once a week

Leave Rutherfordton, every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 6 p m

2934: From Rutherfordton, by Pinckney, Golden Valley, Minersville, & Military Grove, to Marion c h, return by Sugar Hill, to Rutherfordton, equal to 41 miles, once a week

Leave Rutherfordton every Monday at 12 m, arrive at Marion c h next day by 6 p m

Leave Marion every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 11 a m

2935: From Rutherfordton, by Webbsford, Shelby, Muddy Fork, White Plains, King's Mountain, and Falls, to Catawba creek, 67 miles and back once a week

Leave Rutherfordton every Tuesday at 3 p m, arrive at Catawba creek next Thursday by 9 a m

Leave Catawba creek every Thursday at 10 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 7 pm

2936: From Rutherfordton, by Poorsford, Edwin Thorn's, Buck creek, Arrowood, Hicksville, and Sandy Run, to Shelby c h, 30 miles and back, once a week

Leave Rutherfordton every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Shelby c h, same day by 6 p m

Leave Shelby c h every Monday at 7 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 6 p m

2937: From Rutherfordton, by White Oak, Green river, Edneyville, and Hendersonville, to Mill's river, 60 miles and back, once a week

Leave Rutherfordton every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Mill's river next day by 6 p m

Leave Mill's river every Thursday at 7 am, arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 6 p m

Proposals for service once in two weeks are invited

2938: From Ashville, by Sulphur Springs, Mill river, Boilston, Claytonville, and Davidson's river, to Cathey's creek, 38 miles and back, once a week

Leave Ashville every Friday at 6 a m. arrive at Cathey's creek same day by 6 p m

Leave Cathey's creek every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashville same day by 6 p m

2939: From Ashville, by Pigeon river, Forks of Pigeon, Waynesville, Scott's creek, Franklin, Tennessee river, and Clayton, Ga, to Clarksville, 118 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Ashville every Monday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Clarksville every Wednesday and Sunday by 6 p m

Leave Clarksville every Mouday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Ashville every Wednesday and Saturday by 6 p m.

2940. From Aashville. by Turkey Creek, Sandy Mush, Spring Creek, Fine's Creek, and Crab Tree, to Waynesville, 60 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ashville every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Waynesville every Sunday by 4 p m.

Leave Waynesville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashville next day by 5 p m.

2941. From Frnaklin by Valletown, Dawesville. Rossville, Murphy C. H. and Ivy Log, to Blairsville, Ga., 68 miles and back once a week.

Leave Franklin every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Blairsville next day by 6 p m.

Leave Blairsville every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Franklin next day by 6 p m.

2942. From Quallatown, by Alarka, Cheoah Valley to Valleytown, 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Quallatown every Tuesday at 1 p m, arrive at Valleytown next day by 7 p m.

Leave Valleytown every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Quallatown next day by 12 m.

2943. From Chilhowee, Te., Blount county, to Cheoee, Cherokee county, N. C., 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Chilhowee every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Cheoee next day by 12 noon.

Leave Cheoee every Tuesday at 1 p m, arrive at Chilhowee next day by 6 p m.

☞Proposals for supplying the following offices in North Carolina, at a sum to be named, and subject to the condition of being limited to the net proceeds of the office, are invited.

Bear Branch, from Faisou's Depot, 7 miles and back, once a week.

Berea, from Oxford, 8 miles and back, once a week.

Botanic Hill, from Hilliardston, 7 miles and back, once a week.

Brookville, from Oxford, 10 miles and back, once a week.

Franklinville, from Ashborough, 8 miles and back, once a week.

Grove Hill, from Warrenton, 9 miles and back, once a week.

Johnson's Mills and Ridge Spring, from Hookerstown, 16 miles and back, once in two weeks.

Judesville, from Scull Camp, 6 miles and back, once a week.

Mt. Ula, from Cowansville, 5 miles and back, once a week

Newby's Bridge from Hertford, 9 miles and back, once a week.

New Light, from Forestville, 10 miles and back, once a week.

Olive Hill, from Roxborough, 8 miles and back once a week.

Parson's Mills, from Jamestown, 6 miles and back, once a week.

Roseneath, from Scotland Neck, 4 miles and back, once a week

Thompson's Store, from Allemance, 6 miles and back, once a week.

Walnut Grove, from Germanton, 6 miles and back, once a week.

White Cross, from Chapel Hill, 8 miles and back, once a week.

Form for a bid where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

"I (or we as the case may be) [here write the name or names in full] of [here state the residence or residences] hereby propose to carry the mail on No. from to as often as the advertisement requires in the time stated in the schedules, and by the following modes of conveyance, to wit: [here state how it is to be conveyed,] for the annual sum of $."

Dated.

Form of guarantee to accompany each bid:

"The undersigned [here insert the name of the guarantor or guarantors] guaranties that, [here insert name of bidder or names of bidders, as the case may be,] if his (or their) bid for carrying the mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of July next, with good and sufficient sureties to perform the service proposed."

Dated.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where no particular time is specified; but on rail road and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the bags.

2. The mail is to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weight and bulk require it.

3. Post-office blanks, mail bags, and the special agents of the department, on the exhibition of their credentials, are to be conveyed without further charge, on mail lines admitting of such conveyance.

4. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and the number of the officers will require their employment by the department; and in that case, a separate apartment for the assorting and safe-keeping of the mail is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the department.

5. In all cases there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of the trip, when the trip is not run; a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it when the running or arrived is so far behind time as to loose the connexion with a depending mail; and a forfeiture of a due proportion of it when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at, a post office, the mail, or any part of it; for suffering it to be wet, injured, lost or destroyed; for conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand to convey a mail by any coach, railroad car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the route beyond the specified number of trips in the contract, and for not arriving at the time set; and for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the post office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department; for assigning the contract without the consent of the Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as aforesaid.

8. The Postmaster General may alter the contract, and alter the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary; but the contractor may, in such case, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. The Postmaster General may annul the contract or curtail the service, and pay when he wishes to dispense with the service in whole or in part, or place a higher or different grade of service on the route, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

9. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter, say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increase pay will be allowed, should they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, anything whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract.—Particular attention is called to the 28th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time, to wit: the 10th March next, at 9 a m, or without the guaranty required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal not adjudged to be extravagant.

13. A bidder may offer, where the transportation called for in the advertisement is difficult or imparcticable at certain seasons, to substitute an inferior mode of conveyance, or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible, or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be; or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supplying in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connexion or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of peculiarly bad roads; but beyond these changes a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated—also the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than on horseback is intended.

16. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail proposals in the State of ———," written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 10th March next, at 9 o'clock, a m.

17. The contracts are to be executed by or before the 1st July next.

18. Postmasters at offices situated upon or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a depot, will, immediately after the 1st April next, report that fact to the department, stating their exact distance from the railroad depot, and how otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail messengers, from and after the 1st July next.

19. Under the act of 3d March, 1845, the route is to be let to the lowest bidder, tendering sufficient guaranties for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation.

When the lowest bid proposes a mode of conveyance that is inadequate for the route in respect to the certainty, security, and celerity of the mails, aside from any accommodation for travel, it will not be entitled to the route.

20. When the bid does not name a mode of conveyance, it will be taken and understood to be for the lowest mode of conveyance, to wit: on horseback. When it proposes to carry according to the advertisement, and no mode of conveyance is stated for the route in the advertisement, it will be considered as offering only for horseback conveyance.

21. Since the passage of the act of March 3 1845, a new description of bid has been received. It specifies no mode of conveyance, but engages to carry the mail with certainty, celerity, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are called, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "*star bids*." It has been decided, after mature consideration, that a bid proposing a specific mode of conveyance of as high a grade as two-horse coach transportation is to be preferred to the star bid. The experience of the department enables it to lay down the following rules, viz:

When the mail on the route is not so large as to require two horse coach conveyance, a star bid, if the lowest, will be preferred to the specific bid.

22 When the mails are of such size and weight as to render it necessary or expedient, in reference to them alone, to provide two horse coach conveyance, the specific bid, though the highest, will be preferred to the star bid, to the extent of a moderate difference in the compensation, in case the difference is not such as to interfere with the policy of the new law, which looks to a reduction in the cost of transportation. Exceptions, however, may be allowed where the star bid is made by the present owner of the stock on the route, and it is manifest that the reasons for preferring the specific bid do not exist in his case.

23. On routes of the highest class, where four-horse coach or steamboat transportation is required by the size and importance of the mails the preference for the specific bid will be, if necessary, carried to a greater extent of difference than on the inferior coach routes, subject, however, to the exceptions above stated.

24. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

C. JOHNSON
Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, Nov. 23, 1846.

[D18—14-12w]